The Outlook

JULY 26, 1922

ABNORMALCY

HE may go from his desk or his counter to his home in the suburbs, to dig in his garden, or to spend his evening at a movie. He may work in the fields all day and then let down the pasture bars and follow the cows to the barn for milking time. He may take the afternoon off from his office for a session at the baseball game or for a round of golf. He may spend his day in a machine shop and go with his family to an amusement park in the evening. He may be making calls, all day and some of the night, on his patients. Whatever he does, the ordinary citizen finds the routine of one day much like that of another. It is only in the newspapers that he lives in a world of unrest. There he finds himself in the midst of civil war in Ireland, in the conflict of a great coal strike and a railway strike involving hundreds of thousands of men and their families in America, in famine and terror in Russia, in revolution and anarchy in China, in political disorders in Germany, and in the fiasco of an international conference at The Hague. Most of the news of the day he finds disturbing. He is really living two lives—one in his immediate environment, the other in the environment of his imagination.

Even in the midst of the terror of the French Revolution life, according to Carlyle's description, went on much as usual on the other side of the Seine. To-day we in America are really nearer to Ireland and Russia than the people of Southern France during the French Revolution were to their compatriots in Paris. For the great majority, physical life to-day is actually more nearly normal than it seems. It is the minds of men that are disturbed more than their bodies. This of itself is a sign of progress. Every one who reads and thinks lives not only in the present but in the future, lives not only in the spot he calls his home but in all parts of the world.

If the world seems restless in these days, it is because it knows more than it ever knew before.

Underwood

HUNGRY RUSSIAN WOMEN KNEELING IN GRATITUDE BEFORE AN AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL WHO HAS ARRIVED IN SAMARA WITH AMERICAN CORN

RUSSIAN RELIEF

HERBERT HOOVER, Secretary of Commerce, has rendered an account of the activities of the American Relief Administration in Russia. The record of the achievements of this organization under Mr. Hoover's management is in itself a complete answer to those who have charged that America lacked sympathy with suffering Russia because it has refused to recognize the minority Government of that distressed country.

According to Mr. Hoover's report, the Relief Administration "is now reaching all accessible persons whose lives are in jeopardy, and the loss of life directly due to starvation ceased some time since, although almost every one in Russia is hungry. There was considerable loss of life early in the winter, which would have been much abated had the Russian railways been able to transport the large surplus of supplies which the American Relief Administration maintained in Russian ports."

There appear to be supplies enough to carry through until the next harvest, and the surplus then available will be devoted to the further support of destitute children. Apparently a comparatively good harvest is looked for this summer. The famine region, it is expected, will produce three or four times the quantity of food which it did last year—a fact due to the large shipment of seeds. It is good news that the great famine is under control, even though it cannot yet be said that all sources of suffering have been eliminated.

The amount of material shipped to Russia amounts to a surprising total. Europe sent some 45,000 tons of material having a value of approximately $5,000,000. The United States Relief Administration has, for its own account and that of other agencies acting through it, shipped supplies amounting to 788,878 tons. The estimated value of these supplies totals more than $59,000,000.

THE APPARENT FIASCO AT THE HAGUE

BETWEEN the Russian Bolsheviki and the rest of the world there is a great gulf fixed. Lloyd George's attempt to bridge that gulf at Genoa proved futile. Even political engineers, no matter what their ability, when they build bridges must have foundations for their piers; and the shifting sands of Bolshevist infidelity furnish no solid bottom on which to build any trustworthy international relations. This proved to be evident at Genoa. Nevertheless it was provided that experts representing Russia, as well as other European Governments, should meet at The Hague a few weeks later in order to see whether they could plan something that would bridge the gulf.

Of course the new attempt is proving futile, like the other. At the Hague Conference the chief British representative, Sir Philip Lloyd Greame, has ap-

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parently reached on behalf of Great Britain a conclusion which virtually reverses the policy advocated by Lloyd George at Genoa. When the French insisted that foreign property rights in Russia be protected and foreign property seized by the Bolsheviki be restored, they encountered an obstacle in Lloyd George himself. Now at The Hague Great Britain has virtually come around to the French view. All the cost in money, energy, and anxiety involved in these two conferences, the one at Genoa and the other at The Hague, seems to be a high price to pay for convincing Lloyd George of the obvious. However, if there was no other way to show the utter unreasonableness of the Bolsheviki, these two conferences may have been worth while.

Whether anything further will come from The Hague is not at all certain as we write. There was every indication by the 15th of the month that the conference there was about to dissolve, although, on second thought, it decided to reassemble in the beginning of the following week.

The Russians under Litvinoff, who is an extreme Bolshevik, assumed at The Hague a very toplofty attitude. They insisted that they could make no agreement concerning the payment of debts, or the restitution of foreign property, or compensation for foreign property seized, until they were assured of receiving credit from the despised capitalistic countries. Naturally, the representatives of the other countries said that they could not agree to extend any credit to Russia until it proved its willingness to pay its debts. That seemed to be the *impasse* against which the delegates at the Hague Conference ran.

Litvinoff, the Russian chief, was not only toplofty but at times jocose. When the other delegates protested against Litvinoff's declaration that it would be impossible to find an impartial chairman for the Joint Commission, and asked him if there were not an impartial man to be found in all the world, Litvinoff replied:

> There are two worlds—the Soviet world and the capitalistic world. I am sure neither could supply an impartial chairman. Unfortunately, there is no third world to supply a chairman. There is said to be a third world in the skies, the only one where angels live, but I do not think any of its inhabitants are at The Hague. Certainly we have not met any angels hereabout.

It is hard to take the Bolsheviki seriously except as one has to take seriously fanatics and the insane. Their effrontery would be comical if it were not simply another phase of that disposition of theirs which has filled Russia with untold and untellable misery.

THE TWO STRIKES

By the middle of the month both the strike of the shopmen on the railways of the country and the strike of the anthracite and bituminous coal miners seemed to be in a condition which might easily be resolved into some kind of compromise or settlement. At the same time not even the President's proposal to the coal miners and operators nor the activities of the Administration in connection with the Railroad Labor Board seemed to have made very definite progress. Early last week there transpired little significant news of any definite action on the part of any of the parties to these strikes; but there were indications that before this issue of The Outlook could reach its readers there might be either some temporary agreement or, in the absence of that, some drastic action on the part of the Government.

It has become increasingly evident as a consequence of the coincidence of the two strikes that the danger of a shortage of coal in New England and in the Northwest has been materially increased. Secretary Davis has pointed out that in the case of the anthracite strike of 1902 the Administration did not interfere until after the strike had been under way for twenty-three weeks. Cold weather was then imminent. The present coal strike has been under way for a shorter time and there are many weeks yet before winter begins. On the other hand, the anthracite strike affected only a part of our coal supply, while these two strikes affect not only the mining but also the transportation of coal for the entire country.

Mr. Helm's correspondence on another page presents a trustworthy report of the coal shortage and its consequences.

SOLVENCY—THE COUNTRY'S FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

Senator Borah has done something which is not often accomplished. He has succeeded in making the question of taxes dramatic.

In his Senate speech of July 6 he translated dollars and cents into human lives. He made Paying-Up Day as vivid a reality as Spending Day. Whether or not we accept Senator Borah's view entire, his speech must be acknowledged to have been notable in character and effect.

Senator Borah began by a summary of the money-spending bills now awaiting the consideration of Congress—bills the passage of which hangs upon the acceptance of the pending tariff legislation. First on the list comes the Bonus Bill, entailing a total expenditure of from four to six billion dollars. After this comes the Ship Subsidy Bill, which Senator Borah estimated would call for from fifty to one hundred million dollars a year, and which he declared "will exempt some of the people of the country from the payment of a portion of their taxes; which will select a few and give them an opportunity to succeed in the midst of the distress which presses down upon the remainder of the people." Following this is the proposal to create twenty-four new Federal judges, a number which the Senator from Idaho regards as greatly in excess of our present needs. Last of all is the proposal to loan Liberia $5,000,000, "at a time when the people of the United States are bled white, when they are absolutely without money to initiate enterprises, and when the great reclamation projects of the West are standing as they have stood for the last seven or eight years."

After his summary of proposed American expenditures, Senator Borah took up the financial condition of the European Powers. He quoted approvingly Lord Inchcape's comment upon the British Budget Committee's report: "I suggest to you that the first line of a country's defense, and of the defense of civilized life, is solvency. If a man's expenditure exceeds his income, if he is wise, he reduces his expenditure. If he is foolish, he goes on spending and borrows on his assets, pledging them for his loans, until he can borrow no longer, and then he is ruined. We are at the parting of the ways. We must reduce our expenditure and cease borrowing or we will come to grief. . . . At present we are slithering down an inclined plane of prodigality and indebtedness that will land us, unless we act promptly and resolutely, in the ditch. . . . If this goes on, our whole social and industrial fabric will go to pieces." Senator Borah compared the military budget of France to-day with its budget of 1913, and then added: "Five years after the war has closed, and after our antagonists have been reduced to practical helplessness, and after the signing of the Four-Power Treaty, and after every appearance of peace, they have increased their expenditures from 15,000,000,000 francs to 19,000,000,000 francs for 1923." If Germany has been reduced to practical helplessness and if there is every appearance of peace upon the Continent of Europe, then the Senator's eyesight is very much better than ours.

Of the other European countries Senator Borah said: "Russia is in collapse; famine stalks her streets. In Germany the assassin's face haunts her public

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IN SUCH BUSINESS ACTION IS ELOQUENCE

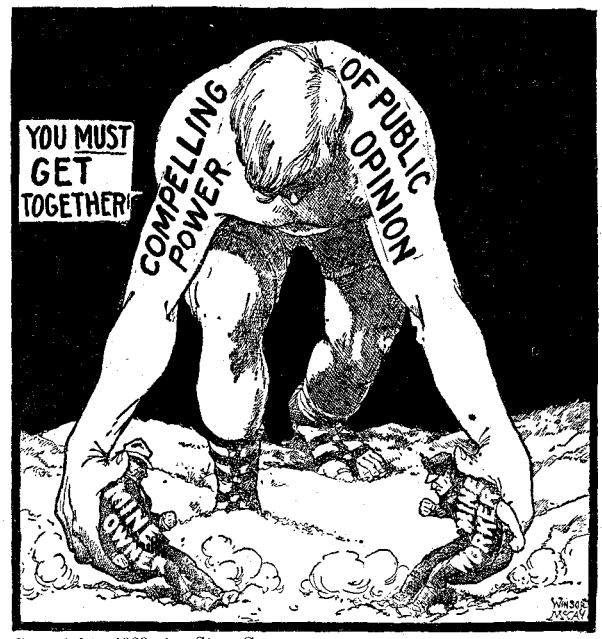
(Coriolanus, Act III, Scene 2)

Enright in the New York World

SOFT MUSIC BY THE SNAKE CHARMER

From Noel B. Van Wagenen, New York City

McCay in the Louisville Herald



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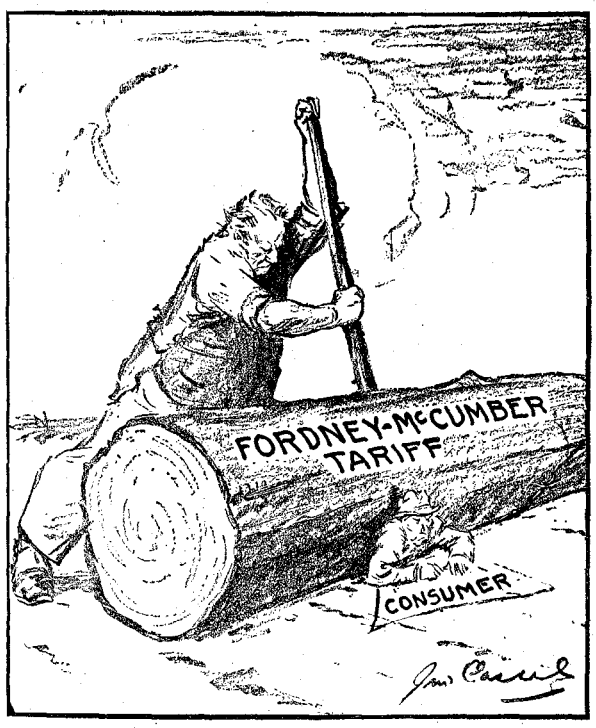
THEY CAN'T RESIST THIS

From H. D. Cornwall, Louisville, Kentucky

Cassel in the Knoxville Sentinel



POLITICAL LOG-ROLLING!

From Mrs. Patterson Miller, Russellville, Tennessee

Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch

WASTED EFFORT

From Esther Marshall, Columbus, Ohio

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men and reparations dull the energy and blast the hopes of the people. Austria, Hungary, Rumania—why recount them, for we must know that bankruptcy is everywhere threatened?"

Such is the situation now confronting the world as Senator Borah sees it. The future he envisages in the following manner: "The time may come, and, in my opinion, it is very likely to come, when the United States will have to stand, as it were, at the Marne on this question of preserving financial civilization. The time may come when our reserves, economic and financial, will have to be called upon as our reserve of man power was called upon in 1917, and it behooves the American people and the American Congress to prepare for that as we prepared for the great conflict which confronted us in 1917."

THE DOOR OF THE TREASURY

From the economic evils confronting the world Senator Borah sees the one door of escape. He points out the way to those whose appeal to the country for present help promises to make that help unattainable for them and their children. Senator Borah's message to the veterans of the war is a frank and eloquent effort to tell the unpleasant truth as he sees it to men whose best interests he has deeply at heart.

> Prosperity, we assume, is to come, not through individual sacrifice and individual effort, through self-exertion and personal initiative, but through the open door of the public treasury. . . .
>
> I grant you that if this policy is to continue there is no argument by which you can exclude the American soldier from participating in its temporary advantage; but it should also be said that there is no logic by which you can exclude him from its permanent disadvantages. No one is more deeply concerned in getting back to right principles and sound policies than these young men. No one is more vitally interested in the future welfare of the country. The unwisdom of the course we are now pursuing will fall more heavily upon these young men and theirs in coming years than upon those who are now in places of authority. It may be vain in this mad hour of political exigency and reckless appropriations to urge these views, but the inevitable hour will come when the soldier himself will regret, deeply regret, he ever consented to become a part of any such scheme. It may be idle—it may even be thought presumptuous—at this time to speak for a different standard, but I doubt not at all that in later years the soldier himself will rue the heedless hour when he exchanged a noble heritage for less than a mess of pottage. The thing which he gave, and stood ready to give, was without money and without price. The thing which he earned, the glory which was his, transcends the miserable values of the market. He does not rightfully belong in this futile scheme to rebuild civilization and reconstruct a bankrupt world through subsidies, bonuses, appropriations, taxes, and debts.

Of the war and its aftermath Senator Borah then said:

> We were told that this would be the real test of democracy—could a republic devoted to peace stand against the onslaught of centralized and thoroughly trained and highly militarized Powers? We all know the result. The pride and the exultation we experienced over those first encounters of our troops no tongue can tell. They had met the test. They had vindicated our whole theory of government. They had justified our standard of civilization. They had checked and were soon to turn back the armies which had brought three great nations to bay. They had demonstrated that there was something, after all, higher and more masterful than sheer force—than mere organization. Behind the gun was character. Behind the weapons of destruction was unbought, unpurchasable love of country. Such service, sir, is the only security a republic can ever know. Such service spurns the idea of compensation, eludes all estimate, and defies the sordid rules of arithmetic. Let those disposed to do so trifle with the future by attempting to write across this glorious record "adjusted compensation."
>
> But stern as was the task of the American soldier in war and unstinted as was the praise he won, a yet more inexorable obligation and a great opportunity awaited his return to civil life. The course which we are now pursuing will prove in the long run more dangerous to our Government than a foreign foe. A proud, strong nation may suffer a reverse in arms, but time may still find it triumphant. An independent and self-reliant people may be overcome by the fortunes of war, but time fights on their side to final victory. But a nation whose citizenship has been drugged and debauched by subsidies and gratuities and bonuses, who has surrendered to the excesses of a treasury orgy, has taken the road over which no nation has ever yet been able to effect a successful retreat.

The responsibility for the future course of the Nation cannot be dodged by those who hold the power of Government in their hands. Senator Borah's appeal to his own party to heed the warning of the times is one which the Senate will not soon forget.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS OF PEACE AND WAR

Germany has won a victory all along the line in Washington. As a consequence, America may find itself in the state of dependence upon Germany very much like that in which it was before the war.

Everybody ought to know that the dye industry is a source on which a nation may draw most effectively in war. The same industry which provides dyes provides also a great variety of medicines and certain kinds of fertilizer, and can be turned to almost instant use for the manufacture not only of noxious gases but also of high explosives.

For this reason Germany has been carrying on for many years what may legitimately be called a chemical warfare. This is a warfare that has been conducted in peace time as well as in the time of hostilities. Germany has carried on this warfare with skill and force.

In order to gain her ascendency Germany established what amounted practically to an international monopoly. It is not possible here to detail the methods Germany used in building up this monopoly. The story is told incidentally in Victor Lefebure's book on "The Riddle of the Rhine." It is necessary here only to refer to two of those methods. One was the governmental aid given to the concerns engaged in the chemical industry; the other was the aid given to Germany by American laws.

According to the patent laws of America, Germans could take out patents in this country and let them lie idle, thus insuring themselves against competition from America without establishing any factories in America by which those patents could be used in America. This is what the Germans did with regard to the chemical industry. They were able to do this because Americans were interested in other industries and with easy good nature let the Germans do this chemical work for them.

Then came the war, and we suddenly discovered that we were not only without dyes but we were without adequate means for providing our Army and Navy with modern ammunition. So long as we remained neutral there was nothing for us to do about it; but when we became a belligerent and the Government took in charge the property of enemy aliens we had the opportunity to develop a chemical industry ourselves.

Of course the Government took advantage of all enemy property that could be effectively used in the conduct of the war. This of course is legitimate in international law and morals. There is every reason why the Government should turn against its enemy the instruments which the enemy had created for its use against that nation. There were other patents besides these chemical patents that the United States employed. Among them were patents covering gun sights and the like which the

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American Government had used and, we understand, is using. All these patents, together with other property, were taken over by the Alien Property Custodian. Such property, so far as it is the property of private persons, is not subject to confiscation; but it is subject to seizure for use, provided just compensation is made. When the war was over, these patents, together with other property of Germans, remained in the hands of the American Government.

In America in the meantime a chemical industry had arisen which was made possible because Germany was no longer able to prevent it by appealing to her patent laws. Thus, relieved from the competition from Germany and from the patent incubus, the American chemical industry promised to supply American dyes for the American market, and also American fertilizer, American medicinal supplies, and, if need be, American gases and American high explosives for military purposes.

GIVING OUR WEAPONS AWAY

Some of the German patents were turned over to the American Army, but the German chemical patents were sold for a comparatively small sum to an American corporation organized for the purpose of buying them. This corporation, known as the American Chemical Foundation, is of a quasi-public character and is alleged to be not for the purpose of making profits. A former Alien Property Custodian, Mr. Francis P. Garvan, is its president and, we understand, serves without remuneration. Its purpose is to see that these patents are used for the general interest, and not for the purpose of building up a chemical monopoly in this country. The sale was made under authority from Congress by the President, Mr. Wilson.

Meantime the law which had placed an embargo upon the importation of dyes and similar chemicals from Germany was destined to expire. There was an effort to extend that embargo in order to prevent the underselling of American manufactures by the German chemical trade organization. No tariff, it was argued, could possibly protect an American industry. The German organization, which is a combination of German concerns, would under any tariff law be able to sell at a loss a certain kind of dye greatly under the American cost of production so as to drive the American manufacturer of that dye out of business, then it could take up another dye and drive another manufacturer out of business, meantime getting its profits from dye sales in other parts of the world. Of course all the Germans in this country who are connected with the German chemical trust and some Americans employed by it or interested in importing chemicals were very much disturbed at the prospect of the establishment of this chemical industry in America. Pressure came upon Congress from German concerns in this country and from very rich interests connected with the German chemical trust. Some Americans without any financial interests have also seemed to be very much disturbed by the proposed embargo. These Americans have held that the American Government had no right to seize these patents and is in honor bound to turn them back to their German owners; that, moreover, an embargo of this sort is carrying the protective idea to a preposterous extreme. Strangely, there are high protectionists who are opposed to this embargo because they say that if we are to have protection we are to have it by tariff charges, and not by prohibiting importation. Thus opposed to this embargo are four different and, in some respects, diverse elements in the American population—the pro-Germans, certain conscientious liberals, all logical anti-protectionists and free-traders, and many extreme high protectionists.

In spite of the opposition, it was expected that Congress would provide for an embargo which would allow for a limited time importation of only such chemicals as were not being produced in this country in sufficient quantity to supply the demand.

Suddenly, however, T. W. Miller, the present Alien Property Custodian, acting upon the express direction of the President, made a demand upon the Chemical Foundation to turn over to the Government the patents, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., it had secured. The President, guided by the Attorney-General, Mr. Daugherty, is apparently of the opinion that the transfer of this property to the Chemical Foundation contravened international obligations or was contrary to the public interest. President Harding's action at once stirred up Congress and was probably the cause for the defeat in the Senate of the embargo provision by the narrow vote of 38–32.

THE NEED FOR NEW PATENT LAWS

If it is settled that German dyes and chemicals are to be admitted to this country, there is very little chance that the dye industry, at least, will find it possible to prosper here unless some means is taken to prevent the methods of industrial assassination which have been employed by the German chemical trust. And certainly if the German patents are to be turned back to the German owners there will be a serious handicap placed upon all the chemical industry of America, for some of these patents are basic.

The argument that these patents are private property which the Government has no right to confiscate is not altogether pertinent to the actual situation. In the first place, this property is not purely private property. It is vested with a German governmental interest. Its use for the development of chemical warfare and high explosives puts it out of the category of purely private interest. In the second place, property in patents is not like property in land or goods. It is property which is vested with a public interest in this country, for it is property in a right granted by the Government. Moreover, the seizure of these patents for use is not confiscation. These patents were sold for a sum of money, and that money can be turned over to the former owners of the patents. There are some instances in which property temporarily seized during warfare ought to be restored intact; but there are other instances in which this action cannot or ought not to be taken. In such cases, other things being equal, justice is done by money compensation.

One thing is clear. Congress ought promptly to make such changes in the patent law as to establish at least approximate justice between Americans and foreigners. At present Germans and other foreigners can take out patents in this country and let them lie idle, thus preventing their use in competition with their own manufactures; while Americans, if they want to take out patents, for example, in Germany, have to undertake the manufacture of patented goods in Germany in order to hold the patents intact. This is an unfair arrangement.

Meanwhile all the Germans and the pro-Germans in America are rejoicing at this new victory.

HYDROGRAPHY FROM THE AIR

An aviator flying over a body of water enjoys, if the atmospheric conditions are favorable, a spectacle not vouchsafed to the seaman navigating the same waters. From his lofty vantage-point he gets a clear view of objects submerged to a depth of thirty or forty feet. This remarkable transparency of the water to the eye of the airman was turned to advantage by the Allied air services during the World War, when German submarines were spotted with great success from airplanes.

Now it appears that the photographic plate, more sensitive than human vision, reveals even more striking vistas of the

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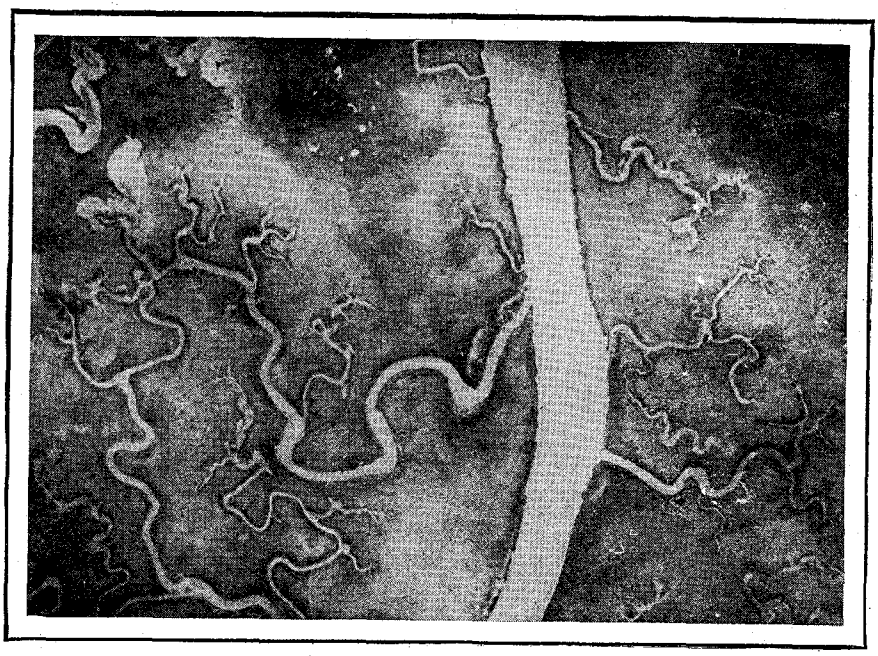


AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF MUD FLATS AND CHANNELS NEAR CAPE CHARLES, VA.

All the features shown in the picture are under water
Photographed by Dr. W. T. Lee

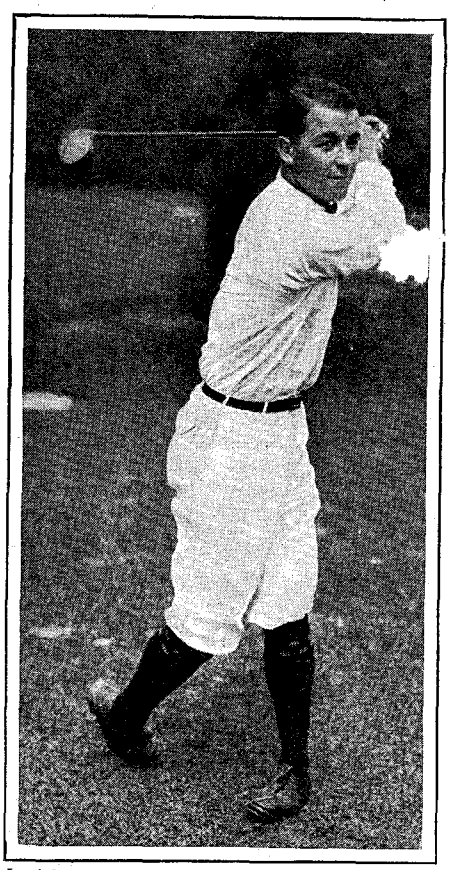
submarine world. Thus it is possible to use the camera in making rapid surveys of shoals and channels for the benefit of navigation. M. Volmat, a French hydrographer, has recently made a hydrographic survey of the waters in the vicinity of Brest, one result of which was to disclose a number of dangerous submerged rocks that had not previously been charted. In this country Dr. Willis T. Lee, of the United States Geological Survey, has taken a series of remarkable submarine photographs from the air along the Atlantic coast.

Such pictures are successful only when the water is calm and the air perfectly clear. Moreover, they probably give in some cases an erroneous impression as to relative depths. For these reasons they can never replace the ordinary methods of sounding, but, as an auxiliary process, aerial photography is undoubtedly destined to become a part of the routine practice of hydrographers.

A VICTORY UNEXPECTED BUT DESERVED

HOLDERS of the American and the British open championships of golf went down to defeat before a young American of Italian parentage named Gene Sarazen, a twenty-one-year-old golf professional of the Highland Country Club, in Pittsburgh. The American open championship tournament, played this year at the Skokie Country Club, at Glencoe, Illinois, which resulted in the unexpected victory of Gene Sarazen, drew perhaps the most remarkable field of players ever assembled upon an American course. Sarazen's victory was well earned.

An amateur, Bobby Jones, of Atlanta, one of the youngest stars of National prominence, tied for second place with a veteran professional, John L. Black, of Los Angeles. Only a single stroke separated these two players from the National open champion. William Melhorn, a home-bred professional, of Shreveport, Louisiana, was fourth, and Walter Hagen, the American home-bred professional who recently won the British open championship, was forced to be content with the fifth place. The winner of the tournament finished the seventy two holes with a total score of 288.



Levick

GENE SARAZEN, THE EX-CADDY WHO WON NATIONAL FAME

A remarkable feature of the tournament was the huge gallery of seven or eight thousand people which followed the leaders around the course. Such a gallery is no help to good playing, for the concentration of mind and muscle required by par golf is not furthered by even friendly applause. According to the newspaper reports of the tournament, many of the players were seriously hampered by the large gallery, which did not always follow the rules which orderly spectators must observe on a golf course. The American public, educated largely in the ethics and customs of professional baseball, may have much to learn before it can accustom itself to the traditions and manners of golf. We seem to have made a most successful adoption of the royal and ancient game of Scotland. We hope that we shall soon have as great a mastery over the atmosphere of this game as we have over its technique.

WHY NOT "LIMITATION OF LEGISLATION"?

THIS harassed old world needs "limitation of legislation" as well as "limitation of armaments." Statutes, laws, and regulations of all sorts make each year confusion worse confounded. It has been asserted that every person in the United States, unwittingly in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, violates every day some Federal, State, or local law or regulation; perhaps the honest judge himself in going from his home to the court-room where he hands down every day his judgments of justice breaks some minor regulation, for which offense a police man, if he were near by and had studied his book of regulations carefully enough could place the eminent judge under arrest.

A leading authority on American police administration recently estimated that the average policeman, to enforce the city ordinances, State laws, and Congressional enactments committed in whole or in part to his charge, must have a working knowledge of at least 16,000 statutes. This fact was pointed out in a recent speech in Washington by James A. Emery before the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Why not a Congress some time which would subtract five hundred useless or foolish or annoying laws from the statute-books, instead of adding five hundred laws to those same bulky volumes? Such a Congress might earn recognition as the greatest the world had yet seen.

In one of our State Legislatures a few

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years ago an extreme illustration occurred of the desire of a member to have his name attached to some piece of legislation. This particular member was sent to the Legislature from a more or less rural district. He introduced a bill providing that a bounty of five dollars be paid by the State for the hide of every loup-cervier (the Canada lynx or wildcat) killed in the commonwealth. Most of the members did not know what a loup-cervier was, and had to consult a dictionary, or some other member who had beaten them to the dictionary, to find out what this particular animal (popularly known in some places as Lucy Vee) was. The legislator who desired to have his name go down in history as the author of an addition to the laws of the State is said to have traded his vote on practically every other piece of legislation which came up at that session for votes on his pet measure, which was passed. The State pays as much as twenty or thirty dollars some years for the animals killed on which this bill offered a bounty!

If there is one place above all others where there is pride of authorship, it is in the halls of America's State and National capitols; and, as in the field of belles-lettres, there is plenty of plagiarism. Similar bills also are frequently introduced by a half-dozen or more members, each hoping his may be the one which will stick and bear the mark of fame.

The United States "easily holds first place in the manufacture of statutory law," declared Mr. Emery in his speech. "A single Congress," he added, "usually receives some 20,000 bills. Many of the States consider not less than 1,000. During the year 1921 forty-two Legislatures were in session. Judging from past years, Congress and the States annually enact an average of 14,000 statutes. The State and National legislation of a single year recently required more than 40,000 pages of official print."

Certainly, it is time for a Congress on Limitation of Legislation.

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

A CORRESPONDENT asked us recently for some information regarding the nature and activities of the much-discussed National organization that stands behind the Prohibition Amendment. Every now and then one hears the statement made by irritated opponents of the Prohibition Amendment that it was "put over" on an unsuspecting public by a small, bigoted, and despotic body of men called the Anti-Saloon League. As a matter of fact the Anti-Saloon League of America is not a small oligarchy, but is a large democratic and representative body. If it is controlled by bigots, then many hundreds of thousands of American citizens must rest under that stigma.

The Anti-Saloon League of America is the creation of the Anti-Saloon Leagues of the various States, and came into existence by their action long after State Anti-Saloon Leagues were organized. The numerous State Leagues sprang into being chiefly through the efforts of various Protestant denominational church boards, which are the chief factor in the constituency of the State Leagues. It is the State Leagues which elect representatives to the National Board of Trustees. These Trustees form the governing power and source of authority in the Anti-Saloon League of America. The National Trustees elect National officers, declare the National policies, and adopt the constitution and by-laws of the Anti-Saloon League of America. Thus the organization may be roughly compared to that of the Federal Government, which gets its power and authority from State representation.

As in the case of the Federal Government, there has been a constantly growing authority given to the National officers of the Anti-Saloon League by the constituent State bodies for the purpose of securing efficiency in carrying out National policies. At the last National Convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America, held in the city of Washington, D. C., in December, 1921, the National Board of Trustees by much more than the required two-thirds vote gave additional executive powers to the General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America for the purpose of increasing co-ordination, co-operation, and agreement between the executives of the various State Leagues. The constitution of the Anti-Saloon League of America makes it incumbent upon each State League, which is a component part of the National Association, to carry on its work in harmony with the policies adopted by the National Board of Trustees.

Any intelligent and fair-minded man who is accustomed to studying, comparing, and tabulating the sources and factors of historical progress must come to the conclusion, no matter how wet his sentiments may be, that the Prohibition Amendment was not a sudden and sporadic political move, planned in secret and enacted by surprise, but is the result of steady-growing and concerted action by men and women who compose a majority, and perhaps a very large majority, of the qualified voters of the United States.

GERMAN PAPERS PLEASE COPY

FORTY years ago the city of Elizabeth, New Jersey, was down and out—or, rather, in the Salvation Army phrase, was down but not out. It has just celebrated in a rousing jubilee the extinction of the final bonds which stood for the ancient debt, the last penny of which, principal and interest, has now been paid. In this there lies on a small scale a lesson for some of the great nations which are struggling with financial burdens, and it may particularly suggest to Germany that she spend less time in groaning and protesting and take steps, as little Elizabeth did, to meet her debts fairly and honestly.

The trouble with Elizabeth forty years ago was that she had, as the phrase goes in business, extended herself too much—that is, she had pushed forward streets, sewers, pavements, and so on beyond what was required, much in the boom fashion of the early Western towns. Then came a panic and Elizabeth went bankrupt. She could not meet the interest on her debts; she could not sell ordinary short-term bonds in the market; she could not even pay her policemen.

Fortunately, the ancient town—it was originally Elizabethtown and its waterfront was Elizabethport; now both form the city of Elizabeth—had capable and intelligent financiers among its citizens. They faced the situation bravely, formed a plan for consolidating and amortizing the debt, provided for a long-time bond issue on which this was based, and set valiantly to work to build up the city on reasonable and sensible lines. Needless to say, the result was all that could be hoped; the city grew and prospered, and is now a large, fine, and well-governed place; the interest on the bonds was duly met by taxes, and each year the sinking fund for redeeming the bonds grew. It may almost be said that the city has long been free from the burden of its past bankruptcy; now the last vestige of it has been wiped out. A gigantic structure representing two and a half million dollars' worth of bonds was jubilantly burned, the city Comptroller threw into the fire a facsimile package of the bonds, and there were street dances around the conflagration. Flags, decorations, parades, and speeches added enthusiasm to the celebration.

A city, like a man, need not be out of debt to be happy. In both cases the point is to distribute the burden of the debt so as not to let it bear too heavily at any one time. If a small town could do this, and at the same time increase its prosperity, its population, and its property enormously, why cannot a big nation manage its affairs in the same way?

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A FIGHT TO THE FINISH IN THE COAL INDUSTRY

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON

BY WILLIAM P. HELM, JR.

THE fight is on—a fight to the finish—in the coal fields. Employer and employee are locked in an industrial death grapple. Miner and operator fight grimly with whatever weapons may be seized, each for his economic life. The patient public, whose patronage has reared a two-billion-dollar industry of coal, is either flouted or disregarded. The President's offer to restore peace has been spurned by the miners, accepted by some operators, and rejected by others.

This is the sixteenth week of the strike. Since the beginning of the coal year, April 1, there has been mined less than one per cent of the normal output of anthracite and about one-half of the normal output of bituminous. A shortage of both hard coal and soft coal is assured during the coming winter. Industries are already closing down for lack of fuel, prices have shot skyward and without check past the barrier of the so-called gentlemen's agreement with Secretary Hoover, passenger trains have been discontinued wholesale, and stocks have dropped to below the danger-line.

Anthracite coal has virtually disappeared from the market. There will be none whatever had for weeks, possibly months. A furnace requiring ten tons, for instance, for the winter will have to get along on a maximum of six or seven. That maximum assumes resumption of work at high pressure within the next two or three weeks. The maximum is unlikely, for work probably will not be resumed on that scale, if at all, within that time. The minimum—

It is entirely possible that there will be no anthracite coal whatever available for consumers at the beginning of winter, save the carry-over in the cellars from last spring, plus the driblets which have been secured from retailers' small stocks, now exhausted, during the summer.

Bituminous mines in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, the Pittsburgh field of Pennsylvania (second largest in the country), and Iowa are one hundred per cent idle, according to the United States Geological Survey, because of the strike. In central Pennsylvania, the largest single field in the world, about one-eighth of the normal production is being mined. Alabama and three fields in Kentucky alone are unaffected. Even in West Virginia, otherwise unaffected, two great fields, each mining millions of tons annually in normal times, are hard hit by the walk-out.

That great section of the United States lying west of the Great Lakes and north of an east-and-west line running through Chicago faces dire extremity next winter. The Northwest fills its bins each year from the mines of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and other fields within freight-rate distance of Southern lake ports. It has become gospel in the coal trade that the Northwest must obtain its winter fuel while navigation is open on the Great Lakes.

Up to July 9 there had been shipped to the Northwest less than 4,000,000 tons of coal via the Great Lakes. Up to the same time last year nearly 11,000,000 tons had been shipped. A year's supply is about 25,000,000 tons. They must have that coal or freeze. The winters are cold in the Northwest, and the mines of Washington (at present running at about half of normal) and Montana are remote from most of the territory and have not the capacity to supply it in case of extremity.

Two years ago, when temporary shortages and a slow movement threatened the Northwest's fuel supply, the Inter-State Commerce Commission by drastic priority orders parceled out coal cars to producers and virtually compelled the shipment of coal to the Northwest, so that that great territory would not freeze. At the time this unheard-of action was taken the Northwest had received more coal than it has this year. Even if the Commission were to attempt now to repeat the programme, there would not be coal to move without depriving other sections needing it as badly.

Make no mistake about this: Because of the lack of coal there will be dire extremity next winter in that thinly settled empire. The State of Minnesota, already alarmed, is clamoring for coal and is the first to sense the coming calamity.

New England is another section which gets most of its coal by water. She has not yet awakened to her peril. There is yet coal at Hampton Roads and at other tide-water piers that she may have, but she has been waiting for developments—and apparently for the price to come down. It will be hard work to supply New England with bituminous from the non-union mines if she begins to order now. Of anthracite of course she may expect none save small shipments from vanishing stocks as long as the present deadlock continues.

Some bituminous coal moves all-rail to New England. Most of this comes from central Pennsylvania. During the week ending July 8, 481 cars, or about 25,000 tons, were sent her in that manner. During the same week of last year she received 2,729 cars, or about 137,000 tons.

West Virginia alone—with the comparatively unimportant exception of restricted output from some Pennsylvania fields—is digging coal available for the Atlantic seaboard and the East. And West Virginia, because of the shopmen's strike, is having unexpected trouble. Her carriers tapping the non-union fields are beset by labor difficulties and are slowly becoming glutted with traffic. Logan, the banner field, lost twenty per cent of producing capacity during the week ending July 1. Up to that time the volume of coal mined in that field was so large that the money coming in, if equally divided, would have netted $100 a week for every man and boy on the operators' pay-rolls.

Transportation troubles plague Kentucky fields also. At Madisonville, Kentucky, the headquarters of one non-union field, there were a day or so ago no less than forty-three purchasing agents, each trying to buy coal. Usually the coal operator or sales agent sends his men to the consumer, seeking orders. Now the tables are turned. These forty-three men have come from the consumer to the market. They are bidding fancy prices against each other for coal as yet unmined. Each car that comes from the pit is grabbed up at soaring figures. These men have orders to get coal, and the dollar talks.

The rail strike hit the Chicago coal market a broadside that sent the packers, railways, and manufacturers—all with stocks dangerously low—running to cover. The yards became glutted and conditions grew worse rapidly toward the end of the week. As usual, prices stiffened and then struck out for higher regions at increasing speed.

More than 100 passenger trains on the Wabash and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads have been taken off because of the coal shortage.

These miscellaneous facts are cited to show that the American public at last has awakened to the gravity of its peril. In the face of the impending calamity the United Mine Workers of America flatly rejected the President's offer that they return to work at their old scale of wages until a fair arbitral body could determine a reasonable, impartial wage. In the face of this public calamity, the President's offer was rejected by the Pittsburgh Coal Producers Association, composed of some of the largest mining concerns in the country; by the Central Coal Association of Pennsylvania, whose tonnage is larger than that of the Pittsburgh crowd; and by the Indiana operators.

Nevertheless coal will be mined. The President's invitation to the operators to return home is being construed in Washington to-night, not as an invitation, but as a command. The bituminous operators are going home, and some of them will try to mine coal.

And then will begin the really critical period of the strike.

Herrin and Wellsburg tell the story of what labor is willing to attempt in defense of what it regards as its rights.

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There is not an operator in Washington to-night within the writer's knowledge who does not fear the days to come. They look for bloodshed. They fully anticipate calling for troops, and many of them believe that the troops will be United States Regulars. They are preparing to break the backbone of the strike.

Another West Virginia could do it, but there is none. And, as the writer remarked in these columns months ago, West Virginia is at once the hope of the country in this crisis and the despair of union miner and union operator alike. Because of her the union operator of Pittsburgh and Indiana rejected the President's offer. That operator would have little chance, with high wage scales, in competition with non-union coal.

It may be that, under heavy and unceasing guard, union mines will run non-union. If the production of such mines can be brought up to 3,000,000 tons a week, the strike is over. There will be coal for all—at a pinch—who need it for their mills and factories. What is left of the union under such circumstances would have to go to work to keep from starving.

Washington, July 17, 1922.

WALTHER RATHENAU

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM EUROPE

BY ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

AT the opening session of the Genoa Conference the German delegates filed in, rotund and rubicund.

I noted among them a thinner, paler man. He looked more like some old portrait of an early Italian poet than like any Teuton. His conical-shaped head was inclined to baldness. His eyes were deep-set and piercing; they gave the impression of one who no longer cherished illusions but who had both precision and independence. His beard was clipped close. He had no German bull-neck. His neck, in fact, his whole body, was slender. He did not lumber along like his brother delegates, but moved with grace and easy assurance. He took a seat next to Chancellor Wirth, I noticed, and frequently engaged him in conversation.

The un-German-looking person was Walther Rathenau, German Minister of Foreign Affairs. His manner of speech, I discovered later, harmonized with his appearance. No rough gutturals. No long-drawn-out sentences where you have to wait for the verbs at the end before you know what the speaker is saying.

As to matter, in distinction to manner, I remember one day when Herr Rathenau was speaking to a number of us journalists at his hotel and when we had the opportunity of talking with him. No whines from him. No sob stories. Even if there was regrettably no direct confession of his country's wrong-doing, there were constantly evident a frank recognition of obligations due, a desire to co-operate and to co-ordinate in self-disciplinary and positive action so as to meet them, and a good will for the rest of the world.

This terse, intelligent talk was emphasized at the closing session of the Conference. I heard notable speeches from Lloyd George, Barthou, Colrat, Facta, Rossi, and Schanzer; from Tchitcherin; and especially from the Swiss ex-President Motta. But the address to elicit the longest and loudest cheering was Rathenau's. Instead of speaking in his own tongue, he addressed his audience in a language understood by all. It was hard to believe him a German, his French was so good. I jotted down the following points, and translate them:

"The world situation will not become better until certain truths are recognized:

"(1) Every nation's debt is too large in comparison with its revenue. No country can really balance its budget, save America, without whose help European reconstruction is impossible.

"(2) Every creditor has a duty towards his debtor in getting together the means to pay debts.

"(3) World economy cannot be re-established until confidence is. The world is no longer at war, but it is not at peace. The world's mechanism is not functioning; there is unemployment, hunger. Nine-tenths of pre-war wealth remains, but confidence is lacking.

"(4) The force of no one nation is great enough to bring about world reconstruction. We need a universal force. We must make sacrifices. We must give international credits."

Walther Rathenau was the son and successor of Emil Rathenau, the founder of the enormous A. E. G.—the Allegemeine Elektricitäts Gesellschaft (General Electric Company)—in Germany. Walther's splendid intelligence, great cultivation, and organizing talent were his, not only as his father's son, but also by virtue of varied and suggestive environment—for instance, in journeys to Africa in colonial work for the Government, in independent ventures in aluminum in Switzerland, and in the development of his own patents in the electrochemical industry. When only thirty years old, he had already begun to found branches of the A. E. G. at Amsterdam, Baku, Buenos Aires, Manchester, and elsewhere, and in this endeavor saw much of the world.

Eight years ago the elder Rathenau died, and the son took up the furnishing of material to the German army; he became head of the Raw Materials Branch of the German Government. His work was done with great efficiency, as the Entente Powers found to their cost. Some critics have charged him with ultimate responsibility for the wholesale looting in Belgium and northeastern France.

At all events, during and since the war no one among German industrial chiefs has been more eminent than Rathenau. Comparisons between him and that other great captain of industry, Hugo Stinnes, are of course inevitable. The two men differed in character and in economic views. Rathenau's ideal was his famous "horizontal plan;" it would group together in co-operation, under Government direction, all industries of the same class.

Politically, Rathenau seems to have been about the only German who in 1914 rightly measured the ultimate dangers that menaced his country. A monarch in whose supposed ideals of peace he had sympathized had capitulated to the increasingly powerful military clique. Disillusioned, Rathenau was not slow in showing his disdain for German pretensions. The war was not two years old when he declared: "We have no right to impose our thoughts and sentiments on civilized nations. Whatever their weaknesses, there is one thing we have not yet learned—the will to shoulder our own responsibilities. We are a generation in transition."

Such a sturdy, well-nigh haughty character, surprised neither by Germany's defeat in the war nor by her revolution after the war, was destined to shine as a publicist even more than as an industrialist. He wanted Germany to recover her economic independence. But he wanted her still more to regain her proper place among the nations.

To this moral end Rathenau was one of the first (and certainly the most important among them) boldly to proclaim the necessity of speedy reconciliation with France. And this, if not on moral grounds, then for the sake of Germany's economic interests. Long before he joined the Wirth Cabinet—the best post-war Ministry Germany has had—first as Minister of Reconstruction and then as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rathenau's was far and away the most powerful German influence towards a better international understanding and comity.

And the patent means, he asserted, was by a sincere and serious effort to carry out the terms of the Versailles Treaty. "We have lost," he added, "and it is the usual and right thing for the loser to pay." From that moment with the Junkers and military party he was a condemned man.

This in general. In particular, his

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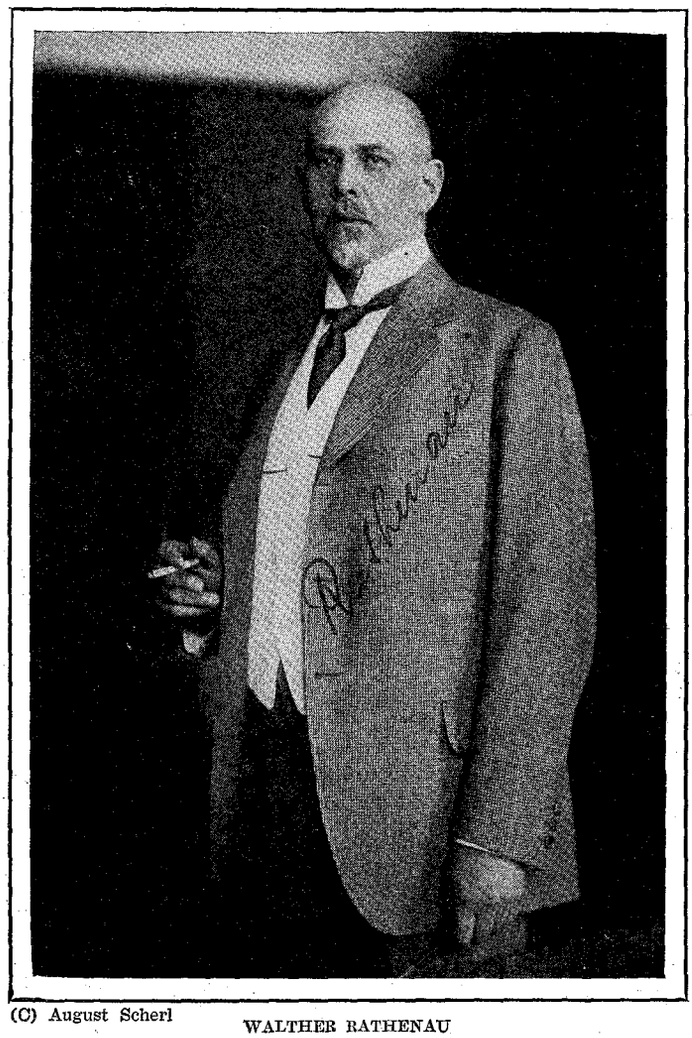

(C) August Scherl

WALTHER RATHENAU

This autographed picture of Germany's murdered leader came to us from an American friend of Dr. Rathenau, G. H. Watson, who received it from Dr. Rathenau himself a short time before his assassination

was the only really practical attempt made to reconcile German reparation payments with Entente demands—namely, the payment in goods as in money. This arrangement, as German representative, he concluded last summer in Wiesbaden with M. Loucheur, the French representative.

Rathenau was not blind to the possible consequences to himself of his astute effort. Last August, after the Erzberger murder, he said to M. Loucheur: "I, too, shall be assassinated." He was, falling victim of the 319th German "political crime."

Certainly it was a moral counterweight to conclude a treaty with the Bolsheviki. This event, and the manner of its signing, justly damaged Rathenau's reputation outside of Germany and Russia.

With far less justice, indeed, his prestige abroad was clouded by his attempts to influence Parliament towards the French and English position and also against further currency inflation. But Parliament is still obsessed by low taxation and high inflation. To show how hard it was for the Wirth-Rathenau Government to gain any headway against such obsession one has but to remember that the Government has been able really to rely only upon the Majority Socialists, the Centrists (Catholics), the Peasant League, and the Hanoverians—228 Deputies; while it has had against it the National People's Party (reactionary Nationalists), the People's Party (Former Liberals—and not too liberal!), the Independent Socialists, and the Communists—223 Deputies.

Whatever his errors of judgment, his excellencies made Walther Rathenau the first German of his day. All well-wishers had hoped for him a long life, not only for the sake of the Republican ideal in Germany, but as well for the sake of international reconciliation. That life, at the age of fifty-six, has been cruelly cut short.

Brigue, Switzerland,
June 26, 1922.

ARE WE GOING HUNGRY?

BY HUGH J. HUGHES

"NOW, don't put in a lot of statistics," warned the editor. So, instead of statistics, which are a weariness to the flesh, I'm going to talk to you in figures—plain, every-day, groceryman's figures that you and I can understand and juggle with both hands.

The question before the house is, "Are we going hungry, and, if so, when?"

It is a practical question, and some folks would like to make us believe that they have the answer, and that the answer is, "Soon!" They argue that we are a sizable family of more than one hundred million folks, tolerably high livers, and that we are gaining new relations faster than we are finding new sources of food supply. And I admit that sometimes it does look that way. The family does seem to be growing, and at the rate the lands are wearing down and filling up the sea bottoms it will be a long while before the continent doubles in size. So you can see, plain as day, that some day or other we are coming to the bottom of the meal sack.

Or are we?

The average man's notion is that this broad land of ours is a humming hive of industry, worked to the limit. That is purely a notion. It is approximately as correct as the idea that every great executive is a whirling dynamo of ceaseless energy, or that every comedian is happy twenty-four hours in the day.

The fields of Japan, from which our Nipponese friends get their daily rice and trimmings, liberally helped out by side-dishes of fish, are about the size of our own State of Connecticut—maybe a little larger, but not bigger than Connecticut and Rhode Island together. And you know Al Paddock? Well, Al could jump his way across both States, lengthwise, in exactly 5.9 hours, taking out the time between jumps. (Come on and disprove that, you statisticians!)

Which merely goes to show that until we are put to it we don't really know just how much we can do either at jumping or at growing food.

But what we are doing is a fairly simple story. We are keeping a matter of a couple of months or so ahead of the bread line and soup kitchen. And we are not doing so badly, either. Food is rather valueless except as food. After we have grown what we need for ourselves, with a few hundred millions of dollars' worth thrown in for the bugs and the birds, the rest really doesn't matter. Not unless we can sell it or give it away to the betterment of our souls. If we were obliged to, we really

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could do a lot better than we are now doing—could rustle up enough for the extra folks dropping in to dinner, without scrimping ourselves.

Uncle Sam keeps a pretty close check on our larder from year to year, and he tells us that if we all turned Communists overnight, jack-potted the whole works, and then each demanded his share, our order would be something as follows:

"Hello! Hello! Say, is this Sam? . . . *No!* Not *Uncle* Sam any longer, for we're all equals now—just plain Sam! Say, I want you to send me over my share of the goods that are coming to me out of the 1921 crop. All right! Here's the order:

"What's that? No! Not for the family. Me, myself alone.

"Now look sharp. I want:

30	bushels	corn,
7.8	"	wheat,
15	"	oats,
3.5	"	potatoes,
2	"	barley,
.6	"	rye,
.15	"	buckwheat,
.6	"	rice,
.1	"	flax,
1.12	"	sweet potatoes
.35	"	peanuts,
.2	"	onions,
.36	"	apples,
.44	"	peaches,
.17	"	pears, and
.27	of a box of oranges.	

"Oh, yes—I forgot! You can send me my share of the wool (3 pounds) in the same order; and 8 dozen eggs and 20 pounds of butter; 26 pounds of sugar, 15 of tobacco, a ton of hay, and an eighth of a bale of cotton.

"And say, Sam! After this I'm going to run my own farm and keep my own live stock, so you might as well send me one-twentieth of a mule, one-fifth of a horse, one-quarter of a dairy cow, two-thirds of a pig, and half each of a sheep and a beef steer.

"And say, Sam! On the way down I wish you'd drop in at the court-house and bring me my title deed to 19 acres of land, of which 3½ are to be land in cultivation, 4½ land nearly as good and suitable for cultivation, and the balance pasture and woodlot, with a little marsh in the corner that I can make over into a celery bed and a carp pond, and a gravel knoll on the far side, good for nothing in particular. That's all! . . . Hey! Hullo! Hullo! *Hang* that man Sam, anyhow! Always hangs up before you get ready! I clean forgot to tell him to bring over some green stuff, and grapes and watermelons. Oh, well!"

That's the size of the order that each of us—men, women, and children—could put in with the confident expectation that our Uncle could deliver the goods.

That little nineteen-acre farm interests me. I'm sure it interests you. It is average United States land, but it is more than average land when compared with Europe, Australia, and South America. It is better able to be put into high cultivation than most of the lands of the world of like average makeup.

And note what it does, and how easily it does it. Grows our grain, our live stock, produces our butter, cheese, eggs, and poultry, raises our vegetables, fruit, flowers, our wool and our cotton, our sugar and tobacco, furnishes the makings for our leather, supplies our firewood, our coal, our iron and other minerals and metals, grows our lumber supply, and gives us our fishing streams and mountain scenery in the bargain. Yes, and furnishes each of us with something over for export.

And of the whole nineteen acres, only three and a half under the plow! Less than half the tillable acreage, which totals eight out of the nineteen. And compare what these acres produce per acre with what the thinner soils of Europe are producing after centuries of cultivation. Doing about one-half as much as they ought, I should say, using the soils of France, Germany, and Hungary as indices of the possibilities of well-tilled soils.

Yes. You are correct. We can double the output of the nineteen-acre farm easily, without breaking up any of the pasture land; but in order to further increase the production by an amount equal at least to the present yield all we have to do is to put the other four and one-half acres of tillable land under the plow. In other words, we can make the land that is now feeding one man feed three—and that means three hundred million people—before we have to worry about where the food is coming from.

That time is not so far away as it might appear, but far enough off not to cause us of this generation any especial worry. A gentleman by the name of Malthus got to worrying over these matters of wherewithal shall we be fed and clothed some hundred or more years ago; but he was a statistician, which probably accounts for the fact that his clouds of geometrically increasing population and arithmetically increasing food supply had absolutely no silver lining. I have a hunch that when our population does tip the beam at three hundred million wise men and learned will be worrying about what will happen when the land gets to be thickly settled—say, when it reaches the billion point—and that somehow the advancement of skill in production will keep pace with the appetites of the people of that day.

But before we leave this matter of what we are now doing and what we can do, I want to present it in another form. Suppose we all take our nineteen-acre farms and scramble them—put all the plowed land of the Nation in one place, and all the meadows in another, and all the waste land, the timber land, the mountain ranges, in still another part of the country. We'll start by moving all the plowed land, the land upon which our corn, our wheat, our cotton and other field crops are grown, as far as possible to the eastward. If you have a map of the United States handy, draw a line from Cleveland, Ohio, to Mobile, Alabama. According to the new scheme of things, everything east of that line is plowed land, while to the westward of that line, as far as the Mississippi River, under this plan, are the meadows and pastures of the Nation, and beyond that river are the forests, the semi-arid lands, the swamps, the mountains, stretching to the Pacific.

With this picture of the immense spaces in our land not yet put to work, or, even at their best, working but part capacity in the production of food, well in mind, one can turn his attention to more profitable things than worrying about what will happen to our grandchildren when the food supply fails. As

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Mines and submarines sent a great fleet of ships to Davy Jones's locker during the World War. They were laden with a thousand commodities, from foodstuffs which no one will ever eat to gold that may never be spent. The chances of recovering this lost treasure and the problems involved in raising it are graphically described in an article entitled "The Sea and Its Prey," by Helen H. Hoffman.

In this issue of The Outlook Guglielmo Ferrero tells the story of gold. There is another metal more precious now than that which has stood for romance and adventure and the ultimate of material desire since the records of history began. Once goldwashers threw this metal away. It is platinum. Richard Hoadley Tingley tells its history in a forthcoming issue.

Two Book Table articles awaiting publication are "Boswell Young and Old," by Arnold Mulder, and "A Plea for the Platitude," a delightful essay by Brander Matthews. Mr. Mulder gives a number of adequate reasons why critics should read Boswell's "Life of Johnson" and stop talking about it. Or rather, he advises them to read it before they attempt to foist misconceptions of it upon minds growing and grown.

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far as you and I can see—and a lot farther, too—it won't!

But in the meantime a lot of us, especially those of us who fancy that the future of our jobs depends upon short hours and big pay, and a lot more of us who imagine that especial dignity appertains to a cuff-and-collar job, and still another group of us who fail to see why we should do anything at all, seeing that our forebears did all the hustling necessary—these, and possibly others in our midst, will either have to revise their social outlook, and especially their method of bread-winning, or else they may find it increasingly, and in the end exceedingly, difficult to collect their full share of the output of the nineteen acres that is producing, and that will continue to produce for those who exchange labor for labor in honest measure.

MASTERING THE MISSISSIPPI

AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW WITH JOSEPH E. RANSDELL, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM LOUISIANA

BY HENRY L. SWEINHART

MAN'S fight to keep the Mississippi from pouring over its banks into territory marked for human habitation began away back in 1719, when de Bienville laid out the beautiful city of New Orleans. A levee was provided in his plan to confine the Father of Waters to its channel.

Ever since that early day, more than two hundred years ago, this fight to make man the master has been going on. Begun in a small way when the Mississippi Valley was still the home of the Indian, the work proceeded in a slow, sporadic way until the past forty to fifty years. During this latter period most of the levees that line the Mississippi from Rock Island to the Gulf have been built.

In spite of the enormous amount of work which has been accomplished in making life and property along this giant river safe, much remains to be done before that permanent degree of security which is desirable for—in fact, demanded by—a great modern civilization can be assured. The flood damage of the past few months, which is a heavy loss to the wealth of the entire United States, and the floods of other recent years furnish striking and sufficient evidence of the need of completing the protecting walls along the Mississippi.

Most of this work in the past has been carried on and paid for through State and local initiative, although there has been considerable Federal aid. But the time has come when the assistance of the National Government is needed in a larger way if the levee system of the Mississippi, already so nobly begun, is to be completed in the near future, as it should be. To finish the herculean undertaking, thereby reclaiming millions of acres of valuable overflowed land all the way from Iowa and Illinois to the Gulf, adding many hundreds of millions of dollars to the permanent assets of the Nation, increasing its agricultural output, and preventing the almost annual deprivation and suffering which are caused by floods along the great central drainage artery of the country, it is necessary that a larger appropriation be made from the National treasury.

The amount needed would be trifling in comparison with the benefit derived, and, moreover, a large part of it would be repaid to the Federal Government, with interest, so that it would be in reality a gilt-edged investment.

Thus was the situation described by United States Senator Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana, who for many years past has taken a deep interest in National river and harbor matters, particularly those affecting the Mississippi River.

"Experts of the Mississippi River Commission estimate that it would require from $30,000,000 to $35,000,000 to complete all the levees on the river from Rock Island to the Gulf to the full section and grade which the Commission recommends," said Senator Ransdell. "This seems a pitifully small sum when one considers the enormous value of the property behind the levees and the large number of human beings and live stock of every kind whose very existence is dependent upon them.

"The National character of the Mississippi as a channel of commerce needs no comment, and protection from its flood ravages is a matter of National importance, calling for National attention and support. This mighty stream has been well called the Nation's drainage ditch. The waters from thirty-one States, including western New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, and northern Alabama, and as far west as Idaho, pour through the well-named Father of Waters into the Gulf; and when the torrents of many States converge at the same time the burden becomes a colossal one even for this mighty stream.

"The riparian lands along its banks have borne a large part of the expense of fighting the floods which rush upon them from these thirty-one other States; and they are still willing to do their full part. They believe, however, that the Nation should handle this question in a big, broad way; that it should appropriate at once all the money necessary to complete the levee system; that it should continue systematically the work of revetment to prevent further caving in of the banks until the permanence of the levees is absolutely assured; and that if any other means of relief can be found to assist in solving the problem for any material portion or portions of the Mississippi River Valley, it should be adopted."

The latest plan of Federal aid which seems to have met with widespread approval, declared Senator Ransdell, is that which has been advanced by Senator McKinley, of Illinois, commonly referred to as the McKinley plan. This provides that the National Government advance the money for completion of the levees in four or five years. This would be repaid into the United States Treasury by the localities protected through the issuance of long-term bonds bearing four per cent interest and one per cent added for amortization. The people along the river who derive the benefit would be willing and glad to repay this advance if given a sufficient time in which to do so.

Along with the levees, however, and in order to make them permanent, there must ultimately be a total of between four and five hundred miles of revetment work done, which would require from twenty-five to forty years to complete, at an annual cost to the Government of about $4,000,000. This work has been recommended by the Mississippi River Commission, and should be paid for by the National Government, declared Senator Ransdell, as it is a permanent river improvement measure.

"For some years past," he continued, "the Commission has been revetting the caving banks of the river with willow mattresses weighted with stones, which are placed in the caving bends when the water is at its lowest stage. These revetments have proved very effective, and it is entirely feasible to protect all of these eroding places on the river in such manner as to make the banks permanent and prevent any of the levees from being washed away. This work of bank protection is absolutely essential, not only to protect the levees and in many cases large towns and cities from caving into the river, but also to maintain the navigability of the stream; and the Government is fully committed to its prosecution. The levees by keeping the water in the main channel exercise a scouring effect and cause the river to deepen, thereby benefiting navigation, whereas shallow bars form in the stream a few miles below every crevasse."

In speaking of the floods this spring, Senator Ransdell asserted that there is much misconception as to the amount of damage done. Although accurate statistics are not yet available, he stated that,

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in his judgment, the levees have protected from ninety to ninety-five per cent of the cultivated lands which they were expected to protect, which, he thinks, is a very good showing for them.

"In making this computation," he explained, "one must not overlook the fact that there are several gaps in the levee system, notably at the mouths of the St. Francis, the White, and the Arkansas Rivers in Arkansas; the Yazoo in Mississippi; and the Red and Atchafalaya Rivers in Louisiana. The levees in some instances extend down to the mouths of these rivers, and in others come to a sudden stop several miles above the mouths, as at the Yazoo and the Red. When the waters rise above the normal banks of the river, and are restrained by the levees, they flow in large volume through these gaps and gradually cover very considerable areas adjacent to the lower portion of the tributary rivers, flooding in the aggregate between two and three million acres.

"In saying that the levees protected from ninety to ninety-five per cent of the area behind them, I do not include the lands adjacent to the mouths of these tributary streams, which are flooded by the back water from the river rather than by breaks in the levee system.

"Much has been said about the crevasse at Ferriday, in Concordia Parish, Louisiana, which caused heavy losses. This levee was much below the standard grade and section recommended by the Mississippi River Commission as necessary for safety. Colonel Charles L. Potter, President of the Commission, says this levee contained only forty-eight per cent of the yardage of earth recommended by the Commission. If this levee had been enlarged as recommended, I am sure the crevasse would not have occurred. It is certain that at no place where the levees were fully completed was any danger apprehended or experienced, except, as occasionally happens, a gap is made in a standard levee through the rapid caving of the river-banks owing to the erosive effects of its swift currents.

"Such a break occurred recently at Poydras, a few miles below the city of New Orleans. The levee there had been constructed very close to the bank of the river, and the water was quite high against it, several feet above the level of the country. The bank at that point eroded so rapidly when the water was at high stage that the entire levee caved into the river, making a breach through which the flood poured into the adjacent country with very disastrous effect. A similar crevasse was barely averted at Old Town levee, below the city of Helena, Arkansas, where the people had sufficient warning and were able to construct with rapidity and heavy cost a protection levee back of the old line.

"But the Senators and Representatives who made a recent inspection tour of the Mississippi from Memphis to New Orleans found the residents of the valley unanimous in their expressions that wherever their levees had been built according to the plans and specifications of the Mississippi River Commission they had experienced no trouble whatever and did not feel the least bit uneasy.

"Unfortunately, there are still many miles of levees in a very unsatisfactory condition, much smaller than the Commission considers essential to safety."

In addition to completing the levees along the Mississippi proper approximately an equal amount of work should be done on some of the tributaries so far as they affect flood conditions in the larger stream, Senator Ransdell stated. This would include levee construction along the banks of the streams near the mouths of the St. Francis, White, Arkansas, Yazoo, Atchafalaya, and Red Rivers. This, it is estimated, would cost approximately the same as the completion of the flood protection system along the Mississippi itself; that is, about $30,000,000. A bill is now pending in Congress, legislative in character and not carrying any appropriation, which would enlarge the jurisdiction of the Mississippi River Commission so that it would cover these tributary bodies of water. The section of the bill making this provision has met with the approval of the Senate Commerce Committee, and it is believed that it will pass both the Senate and House.

About 29,000 square miles, or 18,500,000 acres, of overflowed area in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, only about one-half of which is now under cultivation but all of which is very rich agricultural land, would be added to the tillable acreage of these States, said Senator Ransdell, through the completion of the levee system. Louisiana has 14,000 square miles of land subject to overflow, while Mississippi and Arkansas each have between 6,000 and 7,000 square miles.

Senator Ransdell emphasized the fact that the increase in height of flood stages in the lower Mississippi has been caused by the clearing and draining of lands farther north, thus bringing the waters down the river during a shorter period of time than in the days when there were more natural reservoirs and forest cover in the Northern States to hold the waters of heavy rains in check.

"A common impression prevails," he went on, "that the bed of the river is constantly rising, thereby necessitating higher and higher levees. It is not true that the *bed* is rising. Accurate statistics of Government officials for the past sixty years and very elaborate study of the subject by the Mississippi River Commission since its creation forty-three years ago prove that the *bed* of the Mississippi River is not rising, but is lowering, if undergoing any change.

"It is true, however, that the *surface plane* of the river is materially higher than it was forty years ago. United States Weather Bureau statistics prove this by their flood-stage figures over a number of years. These show, for instance, that the river at Cairo during the flood of 1882 measured 51.9 feet and this year 53.6; while farther south they are even more convincing. At Arkansas City in 1882 the river stood at 47 feet and this year at 58 feet, while at Baton Rouge, where 35 feet is the flood stage, it was 36 in 1882 and 44.6 this year.

"This rise in the surface plane of the river is due to the rapid and very thorough system of drainage in States like Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, where most of the rains fall which produce the great floods of the Mississippi. Formerly there were many shallow lakes, ponds, swamps, and forests in these States, which held large quantities of rain water until it evaporated, constituting in the aggregate vast natural reservoirs. After the drainage of these sections was perfected and the former shallow lakes, swamps, and forests became cultivated fields, the rain waters were carried rapidly through ditches and canals into the nearest rivers, which in turn poured them into the Mississippi, thereby greatly enlarging its normal volume of water. This increased elevation of surface plane has continued to grow higher and higher, as the various sections have completed and perfected their drainage systems; but the Mississippi River Commission believes that the full height of the surface plane *has now been reached* and that levees constructed according to their specifications will furnish *adequate protection* against any anticipated floods."

Senator Ransdell, in passing, paid high tribute to the work of the Mississippi River Commission and to the character of its members, which has included Benjamin Harrison, later President of the United States; James B. Eads, the distinguished engineer; and many other able men. He declared that this board has studied in a most thorough and intelligent manner every problem connected with flood control and navigation of the Mississippi.

There are many persons in Louisiana, he said, who believe that, in addition to levees, below the mouth of Red River there should be one or more controlled spillways to carry off the crest of the flood when it reaches a moderately high stage, thereby taking off some of the strain and preventing an extreme height of flood. This question has been studied for a long time, he added, and many engineers are opposed to the spillway theory. Some engineers, however, and a great many laymen believe very strongly in the efficiency of spillways, and the subject is being studied further with great care.

This vitally interesting question of flood control on the Mississippi and relief for those who live along its banks and who suffer untold hardship and heavy financial loss whenever the high waters of the river break through a levee is one which will be of continuing concern until the National Government, which alone is able financially to handle the problem, comes to the rescue.

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HONORS FROM OXFORD

Kadel & Herbert

CHIEF JUSTICE TAFT AND LORD BIRKENHEAD, LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND AND WALES, WERE GIVEN HONORARY DEGREES AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Ex-President and Chief Justice Taft has had a remarkable reception during his visit to Great Britain

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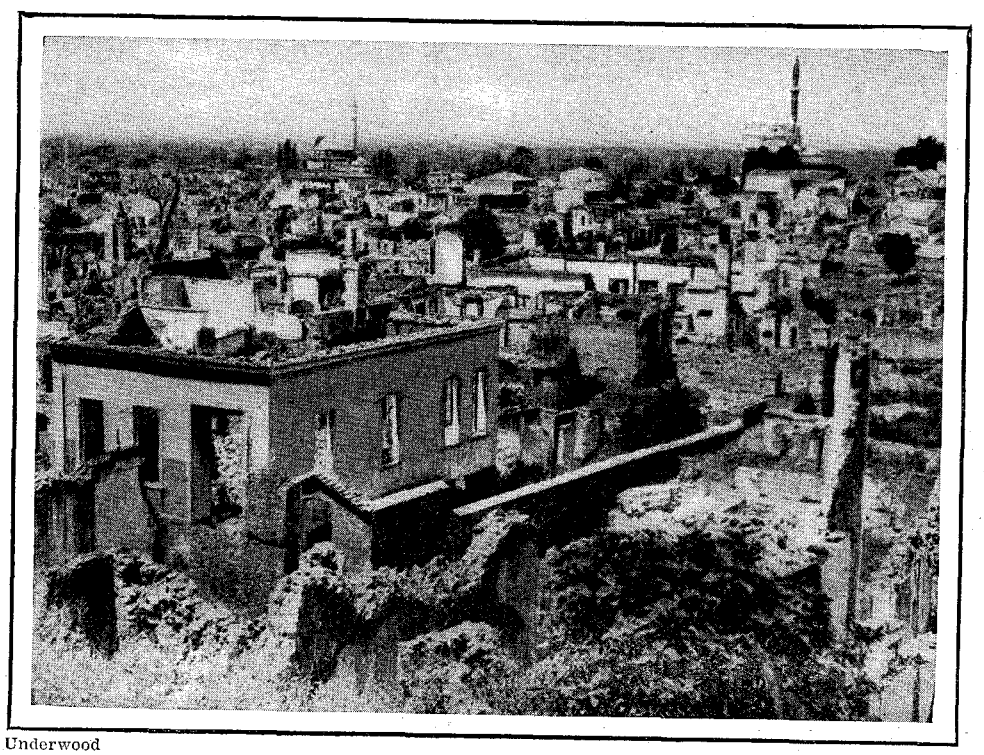
INDEPENDENCE AND INFAMY

CELEBRATING FINLAND'S INDEPENDENCE

Troops drawn up before the Cathedral in Helsingfors at the recent Independence Day exercises to commemorate the national entry into the realm of republics

Wide World Photos



Underwood

THE SHATTERED CITY OF AIDIN, SIXTY MILES SOUTH OF SMYRNA

It is said that two thousand victims of Turkish massacres lie beneath its broken walls

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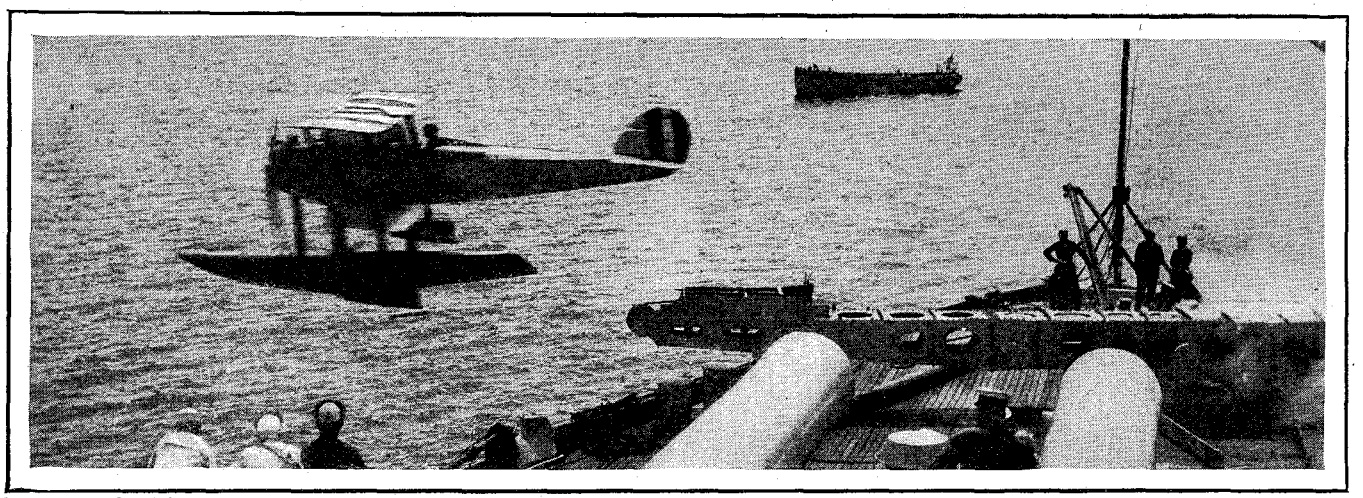


U. S. Navy Official

A TURNTABLE CATAPULT ON THE DECK OF THE BATTLESHIP MARYLAND IN THE YEAR 1922. THE PRINCIPLE OF THIS LAUNCHING DEVICE DATES AT LEAST FROM THE DAYS OF DIONYSIUS I, TYRANT OF SYRACUSE

THE ANCIENTS PAY TRIBUTE

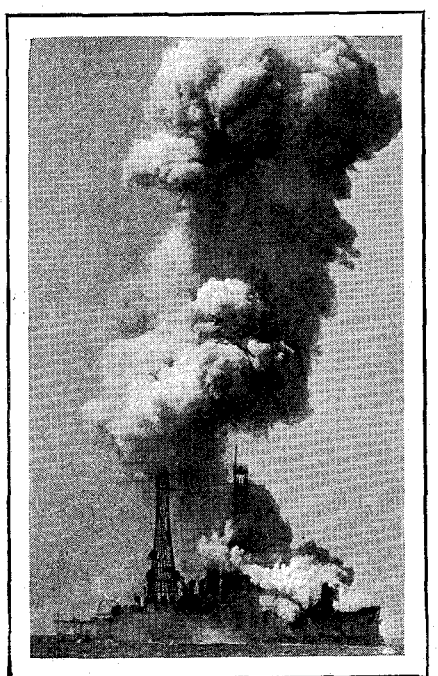
BY CLIFFORD ALBION TINKER

AVIATION experts of our Navy, in an effort to place aviation where it belongs in the fleet, turned back the pages of history 2,261 years to the time of Dionysius I, Tyrant of Syracuse, and found what they needed—the catapult. Together with the aircraft carrier, the catapult launching device solves the problem of supplying our fleets with aircraft for all purposes. This saves our aeronautical skins, so to speak; while at the same time these developments applied to commercial aviation will have a far-reaching effect on the economic features of that method of transportation.

This is characteristic of mechanical development in the Navy. It was the solution of a naval problem which gave the steel industry to the world, and, in the same way, the Diesel engine, the electric propulsion of monster ships, the machine-tool industry, and the radio wonders of the day with their thousand and one applications to communication and directional use. Now the Navy leaps forward in the development of aeronautics to a point where the practical use of catapults or projecting devices and retarding landing devices permit aircraft to take the air and land in relatively small areas—so small, in fact, that huge landing-fields on the outskirts of cities and towns will be unnecessary for traffic handling alone, although such facilities may be required at terminals for testing, repairing, and for emergency purposes.

This means that almost any flat roof can be made a landing-field. By using catapults and arresting devices we may do away with the loss of time occasioned by traveling to and from landing-fields distant from business centers. Where business men now leave their offices, step into an elevator, and gain the subway running under the building, they may in the future reverse their elevator trip and go to the roof, there to be whisked away in a waiting airplane without the bother of transferring baggage from office to station or from office to landing-field. The returning business man will alight on the roof of his office building and in less than five minutes be dictating letters at his desk. This is not fanciful; it can be done—and will be tested out shortly in Chicago.

Even skeptics must give way when they learn these facts: That in experimenting with arresting devices on the deck of the aircraft carrier Langley loaded planes alighting at a speed of sixty miles an hour have been brought to a dead stop in the short distance of forty feet! And this without discomfort to the crew! That with a revolving catapult, similar to deck torpedo tubes in operation and taking up about the same space, large airplanes and hydro-airplanes have been projected into the air at an initial speed of sixty miles an hour without reference to the direction of the ship's head or the wind. And in this case, too, there was no discomfort to the crew.



U. S. Navy Official

THE OLD BATTLESHIP ALABAMA IS SHOWN REEKING WITH PHOSPHORUS FROM BOMBS DROPPED BY AIRPLANES

Any battleship, unprotected by its own planes, would be an easy victim to attacks from the air. The modern catapult makes such protection possible

Now comes Admiral W. A. Moffett, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, with the statement that United States mails will be crossing the Atlantic Ocean in three days before another six months rolls by. To cut in half transatlantic mail time is now possible, the Admiral declared, its accomplishment merely requiring the installation of catapults for launching airplanes and seaplanes from the decks of the mail steamships.

"I have taken up the matter with the Post Office Department and the Shipping Board," the Admiral said, "and I do not believe that I am overstepping the bounds when I predict that the three-day schedule will be in operation before January 1, 1923.

"See how simple the whole business is," he continued, "when within economical airplane distance from either coast, east or west bound, one or more planes would be launched from a mail steamship, and in five hours the mail carried, say, five hundred miles over the sea would be ready for distribution in New York or London.

"This plan for reducing ocean mail communication to three days is sound," concluded the Admiral, "and our own tests of the catapult prove it to be entirely feasible. It will be a great boon to business the world over, for the cata-

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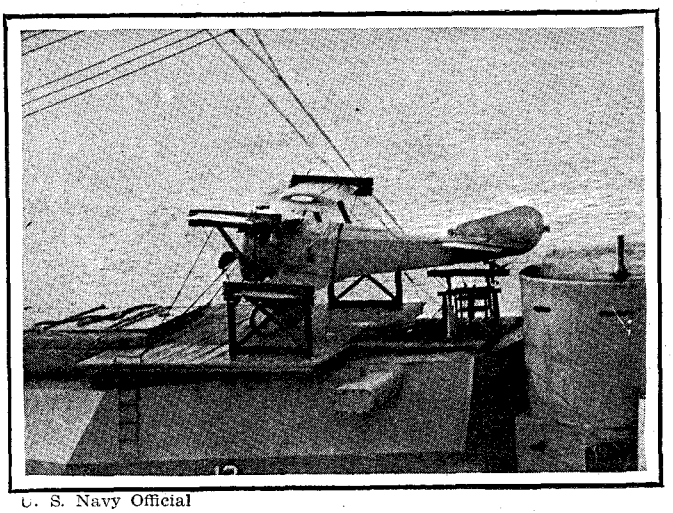
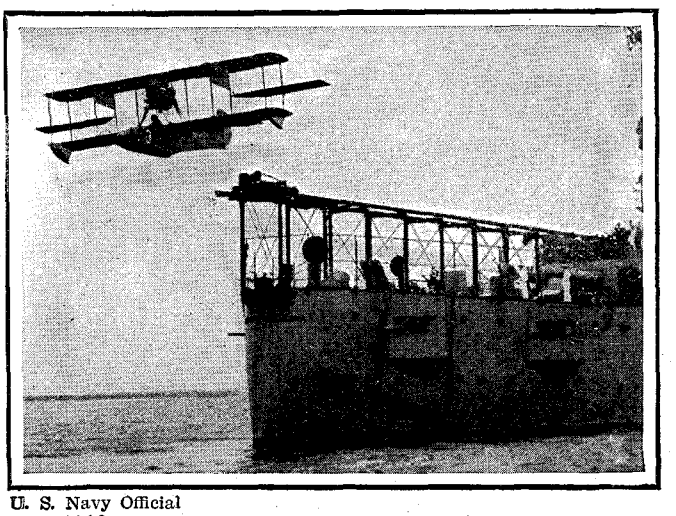


U. S. Navy Official

THIS METHOD OF CARRYING AIRCRAFT TO SEA CAME INTO USE IN 1919

It interfered with the handling of the turret and made it impossible to use important range-finding instruments



U. S. Navy Official

IN 1916 THE NAVY TRIED OUT THESE CATAPULT RAILS ON THE NORTH CAROLINA

This method worked successfully, but had the disadvantage of requiring the ship on which the catapult was installed to turn out of formation to put her planes in the air

pult equipment, the airplanes, and the flying personnel will require only a nominal expenditure when compared with the benefits which are bound to accrue in the speeding up of the delivery of all classes of ocean-going mail."

From a naval standpoint, the catapult has placed us once more ahead of all other navies. This is because we can place aircraft on any ship in the Navy; hence we are not limited with respect to the number of aircraft we may take to sea with our fleets. Before the catapult was perfected we were so limited. By limiting the size and tonnage of our aircraft carriers, the Washington Conference limited our naval air force, although our conferees disclaimed any attempt at limitation of aviation, either naval or military.

It will be noted that our conferees gave us *some* aircraft carriers, while they denied us a single battle-cruiser. This was because it had at last filtered through the skulls of official Washington that a fleet without aviation units always present with it is a fleet unfit for fighting. You can blunder along without battle-cruisers, but you can't go to sea without aircraft. Worse. A fleet without aviation is deaf, dumb, and blind. Supremacy in the air is just as vital to sea power as it was to the Allies on the western front.

Submarines, destroyers, and light cruisers are mere chaff for aircraft to sweep from the seven seas. Many think that this truth dates from the Army-Navy bombing experiments off the Virginia capes last summer. "Look, sailor," some one yelled in my ear, "here's a despatch! The famous U-117 has just been sunk! She went to Davy Jones in seven minutes after the Navy planes dropped four small bombs on her!" But that kind of work was in the day's duty for our naval aviators in the submarine zone during the war. We have men in our naval air service covered with decorations from our allies for sinking U-boats. And they used smaller bombs in those days, and, too, the submarines were manned and armed, not helpless, water-logged craft like the U-117.

But, it may be asked, didn't the Army-Navy bombers off the capes sink ex-German destroyers, and the cruiser Frankfurt, and the battleship Ostfriesland? To be sure they did. Well, then, doesn't that make battleships obsolete? Aren't battleships dead? No. Don't fool yourself. Battleships are not dead. They are more useful than ever. Aircraft have made them so. Aircraft are keeping them alive. Aircraft have taken those immense floating forts and made them into terrible agencies of destruction on a scale never thought possible by the battleship's loudest advocates. But without aircraft along with them they are like huge lumbering prehistoric mastodons crashing aimlessly through a jungle; without aircraft they are useless; worse than that, they *are* dead—deader than a boiled ham. Thanks to the catapult, they have been given a new lease of life.

You know a monster—the devil fish. An enemy or its prey approaches. There is a sudden and sickening commotion in the water. A dense blinding cloud of inky acidity is forced in all directions by a horrible convulsion of the monster. In that convenient gloom the victim is blind, bewildered, groping. But frightful phosphorus-like orbs are there, and mighty tentacles lash about till they wrap the victim in an embrace of slimy contracting, irresistible coils like muscles lacking shape yet moving under the impulse of malevolent power. Slowly at first those slimy bands compress, then faster and faster they pull and crush until doom and oblivion is the victim's portion.

Do not aircraft give a battleship something of this power? Can't you picture it yourself? Night is on the sea. The darkness is uncanny. Not a star, not a ray from the heavens. But ships are there. They move in orderly array. The navigating details at their posts, all other men below. They are merchant ships; they are warships; it makes no difference what they are, they are doomed. For away off there in the darkness are battleships; their guns have a range of thirty-five miles—they may be that far from the unsuspecting victims.

Suddenly those on watch hear a fearful drumming sound followed by a hoarse scream, and a mighty shell falls in the midst of the formation. Two or three more shells come at short intervals. Then the very heavens fall in a crash of sound, and terrific explosions follow so closely that it would seem that the ocean bed had blown up in volcanic wrath. A half-hour of pandemonium, and the face of the waters is again calm, the darkness settles on the sea as before. But no ships are there. They have vanished. The battleships have done their work.

That is the way it is done. Battleships can now shoot over the horizon and far beyond, they can use their guns to the limit of their range. It may be that those on the battleships never see their victims. It is not necessary. The catapult has given them aircraft, and aircraft are animated periscopes; they reach for miles in the air; they cover immense areas in a fraction of time; they direct gunfire, they give the range, the elevation, and they correct the mistakes. They can do it at night—helped by radio. That's what makes battleships so terrible; aviation gives them tentacles, searches out their prey despite the darkness, makes them twice as destructive as before. No, friends, with aviation battleships are thrice armed; battleships are not dead yet.

Armies in the field will find the catapult and arresting device two of the most important pieces of equipment in the whole gamut of military aeronautics. Portable catapults and arresting platforms in movable sections will permit the use of aircraft with an army, no matter what the terrain. With such apparatus an air force can keep its place at the front with all the other mechanical impedimenta of modern armies. No longer will airdromes be required at great distances behind the lines. Repair shops and storage plants of course must be in the rear, but the fighting force will be along the front, ready at a moment's notice to take the air.

It will be readily seen that these two devices for launching and arresting

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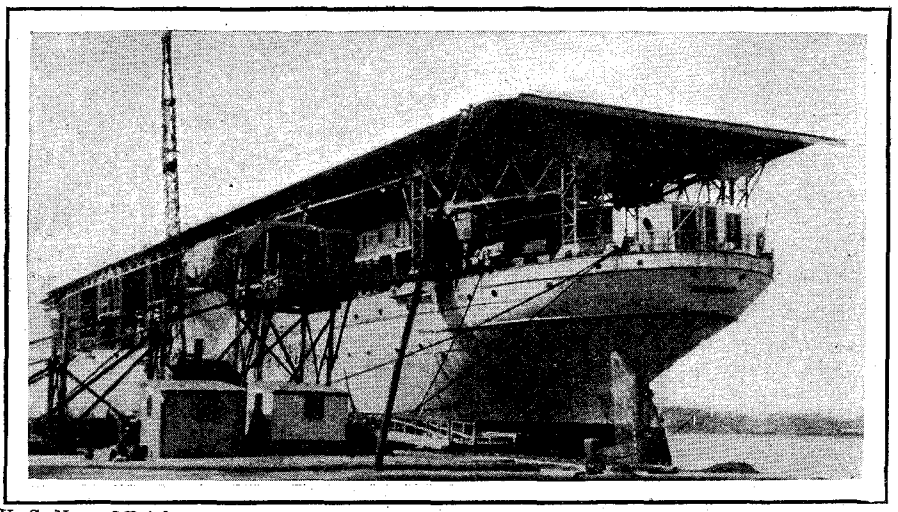

U. S. Navy Official

THIS ENORMOUS FLYING DECK OF THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER LANGLEY IS A FLOATING LANDING-FIELD OR AIRDROME AND PERMITS TAKING OFF AND ALIGHTING BY ALL CLASSES OF PLANES

planes will greatly facilitate the use of radio control of airplanes and seaplanes either from ships, the land, or mother airships carrying planes. In fact, mechanical projection and retardation upon alighting have heretofore held up the development of radio-controlled aircraft of the heavier-than-air types; the new landing-deck and catapult have removed the restricting difficulties.

Historically, the story of the development of these two pieces of epoch-making apparatus is sufficiently important to find a place in one's aeronautical scrap-book. Mechanical flight was given to the world on December 17, 1903, by the Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk, when a primitive airplane held the air for a short time and covered a short distance. This airplane had no wheeled under-carriage, but relied on skids for keeping its wings and body off the ground. To take off a mechanical device was necessary, so the Wrights solved the difficulty by using a launching rail on which the skids could be shot ahead by a rope attachment to a weight in a pylon, the fall of the weight furnishing the power required.

Dr. Langley, who nearly won the laurels which came to the Wright brothers, when he tried out his flying-machine on October 7, 1903, used a form of launching rail with power supplied by a spring in addition to the thrust of the propellers. This trial took place from the top of a houseboat at anchor on the Potomac River. It may be that these instances foretold the naval use of the catapult, but they really portray the primitive landing gear of the first heavier-than-air machines, and the use of mechanical aids for taking off were abandoned with the improvement of the flying-machines themselves.

So rapid was the development of aircraft, and so obviously was it adapted to naval use, that only seven years later, on November 14, 1910, we find a civilian aviator, Eugene Ely, making the first flight ever made from the deck of a ship. He took off from the deck of the U. S. S. Birmingham in a Curtiss land-type biplane. The value of this experiment was greatly increased when Mr. Ely, scorning the intended use of a temporary platform which had been placed upon the fore part of the ship to facilitate the getaway when the ship should be headed into the wind, made his flight while the vessel was at anchor.

Two months later, on January 18, 1911, Mr. Ely reversed his performance by landing an airplane on the deck of the U. S. S. Pennsylvania, the next day adding to his fame by flying the same plane from the deck on which he had landed. These were fundamental performances, inasmuch as they presaged the present-day aircraft carrier.

In February, 1911, Mr. Glenn Curtiss flew from the waters of San Diego Harbor, landed alongside the Pennsylvania, and his seaplane was hoisted aboard the ship. The same plane was later hoisted out, and Mr. Curtiss flew it back to the starting-point. This was also a fundamental performance, for aircraft carriers and all other types of surface vessels are provided with cranes for hoisting on board the aircraft which they carry. This is an absolute necessity in the case of catapult-equipped craft.

Following the Ely-Curtiss experiments in 1911, Captain Washington I. Chambers, U. S. N., then in charge of naval aviation affairs, conceived the idea of using the catapult for projecting planes from the decks of ships. Although the catapult, according to history, as a military weapon dates from Dionysius I and his siege of Carthage, its use in aviation dates from November 12, 1912, when Lieutenant T. G. Ellyson, U. S. N., in a Curtiss seaplane made the first flight from a catapult on a ship.

This first catapult was extremely experimental, but so were airplanes and seaplanes in those early days. Improved designs of aircraft caused improvements in the catapults; a second apparatus, based upon the first, was installed upon the stern of the armored cruiser North Carolina in 1915, and successful flights were made by Captain H. C. Mustin, U. S. N. This catapult proved so reliable and efficient that similar types were installed upon the armored cruisers Seattle and Huntington, and during the winter of 1916 a series of successful flights were made from those vessels.

Then came the war, and with it, developed by the British, the aircraft carrier, a specialized ship having a large landing-deck and facilities for repairing and storing large numbers of planes of all the necessary types for naval use. Taking the cue from the carrier, taking-off platforms were installed upon the turrets of battleships for the use of spotting and fighting planes. Then came the limitation of such devices by the adoption of the director-firing system. Battleships could not turn out of column for a favorable wind direction for launching a plane, and the plane and platform interfered with the functioning of the turret. Back we went to the carrier.

Then the "5–5–3–1.75" Treaty limited the number and size of our aircraft carriers, and we were obliged to turn to catapults again for the solution of the problem of taking aviation to sea with the fleets. Hence the turntable catapult. For this new apparatus is a bridge-like structure mounted on a revolving base, upon which there is a car to carry the plane, the car being propelled by compressed air. The old type of catapult employed a compressed-air car, but this car was propelled along a fixed track of some length. This necessitated the turning of the ship during launching practice in order to launch the plane directly into the relative wind. Inasmuch as battleships cannot turn out of formation or head all over the ocean in the presence of the enemy without disregarding tactical advantages, the old type of catapult would not do. The new type, however, solves all those tactical problems and, in addition, gives the plane a launching velocity in excess of its lowest flying speed, which assures that at the end of the run when the plane is released it will be lifted into the air on its flight; at the same time the release is accomplished so perfectly that the pilot's senses are completely alert, so that he takes control at the proper instant as the plane reaches the end of the run and is projected from the car.

The Bureau of Aeronautics is installing these new catapults on all our battleships and is contracting for planes and catapults of various sizes in order to put aircraft on all classes of naval vessels of the combatant type. In addition, Admiral Moffett advocates putting aircraft on merchant ships as a means of protection against raiders in time of war, and of course to facilitate the transportation of the mails in time of peace. It also follows that passengers on ocean-going ships may save time *en route* by utilizing planes launched from catapults within flight distance from the shore. Altogether, the catapult is a remarkable adjunct to the practical use of aviation, and, used in conjunction with the landing-deck, opens up a field not hitherto thought possible, namely, the arrival and departure of aircraft from city buildings.

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NOCTURNE

BY BERNICE LESBIA KENYON

I

Now of this nearness take your deep repose;
Put the dim world aside. . . .
Peace like the sea, as level and as wide,
Over your eyelids flows.

II

No time can touch you, where the slow profound
Measures of silence beat
Eternally, whose music is complete
Beyond all earthly sound.

III

Weighted with darkness bend your sorrowful head;
The wind upon your brow—
The firm, cool touch of quiet—softly now
Is laid, till light be fled.

IV

Gone is the hunger—the insatiate thing—
The slowly ravening flame;
Vanished the fear that had no certain name,
Most sure their banishing.

V

Slow tides of air move over you to fold
The ancient darkness near,
Where silently through cloud, faint stars appear,
That are so still and old.

VI

Oh, never shall the dream of morning find
Its way to you, nor break
Your shadow-marvel of rest, to bid you wake
And leave your peace behind.

DEATH BY LAW

BY HARRY L. DAVIS

GOVERNOR OF OHIO

IT has been estimated that in the last thirty years the American people have had put to death 4,000 criminals. With that figure in mind, is it not fitting that we ask ourselves the question whether capital punishment has proved successful in the light of practical experience, and whether it is in keeping with advanced thought and our innermost conception of right and wrong?

There was a time when the violation of almost any law of God or man was punishable with death. In the reign of Henry VIII, history tells us, 72,000 petty thieves were executed. In the course of centuries society gradually reserved this supreme penalty for the most abhorrent and atrocious offenses in the catalogue of crimes, until to-day, in practically every State where it continues, it is largely confined to cases of first-degree murder, treason, and, in some cases, rape and train robbery.

In many countries and in some American States the death penalty has been entirely abolished.

Should the maximum punishment be death? Is it accomplishing the purpose for which it is being administered?

I do not believe that satisfaction of the elementary spirit of revenge, which was the chief actuating purpose of criminal punishment in primeval and mediæval times, is in consonance with modern public thought or wish. Though all punishment had its origin in the theory of retribution, the public to-day is concerned only in so punishing the criminal that it will prevent him and deter others from committing similar infractions against personal and property rights of others.

The chief test must be whether by his execution, by the very frightfulness of this act, a greater deterrent influence is exerted upon other potential murderers than, say, by life imprisonment. In other words, does the specter of the gallows, the thought of the firing squad, the horror of the electric chair or of the lethal gas chamber—all methods of execution now in use in the United States—tend to keep down the number of murders? If so, the case against capital punishment would resolve itself into one of objections only on moral and humanitarian grounds. If not, then capital punishment has lost the most basic ground for its continued existence.

Passing over the argument that the death penalty in the old days, when it was applied to the most minor infractions of the law, failed to curb even them, and coming at once to modern American experience, let me point out that the World War has given the fight against capital punishment the worst blow since the first American State (Michigan) did away with the death penalty just seventy-five years ago. For the crime wave which swept practically the whole world simultaneously with and in the wake of the war was accompanied by the return of five States that had previously abolished the death penalty into the rank of capital punishment.

In three of these States punishment by death had previously been abandoned for two years and in the two others for six years. It can hardly, therefore, be said that in any of them there had been a sufficiently long trial definitely to show failure of the plan. In fact, evidence indicates that when the universally noted increase in crime began to make itself evident in these States by a corresponding rise in the number of murders it was immediately attributed to the absence of capital punishment, though, in fact, other States where the death penalty was in operation were going through identically the same experience.

Thus in Missouri, where there had been an average of 91 homicides for each million population from 1911 to 1915, it rose to 103 in the next four years, following which capital punishment, which had been abolished two years previously, was restored. That this comparatively small ratio of increase in homicides—small as compared with, say, my own State, where it rose from 55 to 78—was charged to the absence of the death penalty instead of the crime wave is indicated to me in a letter from Governor Arthur M. Hyde, of Missouri, in which he says, referring to the repeal of the death penalty act in 1917:

> We have no records to indicate whether or not crime increased as a result of this act being abolished, but public opinion indicated that such

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was the case, as the Legislature on July 8, 1919, re-enacted the law whereby capital punishment is again in effect in this State.

In Tennessee, where capital punishment was abandoned in 1915, only to be re-established in 1917, Governor A. A. Taylor tells me it was "noted by close observers that capital offenses increased during this period, especially the crime against women." However, he has informed me that the act repealing the death penalty specifically retained capital punishment for the "crime against women," but that nevertheless this crime did increase during the period. And he adds that there has been a greater number of executions in 1921 than in the history of Tennessee, this being attributed to the crime wave over the entire country.

In Oregon, where there was no death penalty from 1914 to 1920, the ratio of homicides was only 45 per million inhabitants from 1915 to 1919—one of the lowest records in the country and the smallest ratio of any Western State. From 1910 to 1914 59 murderers were received at the Oregon State penitentiary, while in the following five years, when there was no death penalty, the total number so received was reduced to 36. This would hardly indicate that capital punishment in Oregon has acted as a restraint against murder.

In the State of Washington Governor Louis F. Hart has advised me that capital punishment, discontinued in 1913, was restored in 1919, "as the result of a series of murders." However, available statistics would indicate that the number of murders in proportion to population dropped slightly while the death penalty was not in effect.

In Arizona, the fifth of the States that re-enacted capital punishment after abandoning it from 1916 to 1918, Governor Thomas E. Campbell has told me that 41 murderers were convicted in that State in the two years prior to the rescission of the death penalty, 46 were convicted during the period of abolition, and 45 were convicted during the two years following the restoration of capital punishment. "The restoration of capital punishment has not resulted in as great a decrease in the number of murders as the proponents of capital punishment had perhaps anticipated, but there has been of course the additional complication of a Nation-wide, if not world-wide, wave of crime," Governor Campbell comments on these figures.

Not only did the oncoming of the war thus induce five States to re-establish the death penalty, but two States that were on the verge of abolishing it were thereby swerved from their purpose. The Illinois Legislature in 1917 adopted a measure against capital punishment, but Governor Frank O. Lowden vetoed it, in part because of a defect in drafting, but in the main because he considered it untimely in a war period. In Pennsylvania a similar measure had been introduced and appeared sure of

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HARRY L. DAVIS, GOVERNOR OF OHIO

passage when America's declaration of war caused legislators friendly to the bill to announce their withdrawal of support.

There are to-day eight States that have no death penalty—Maine, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas, North Dakota, and South Dakota. They have had no capital punishment in from nine to seventy-five years. Homicides in the first five from 1915 to 1919 averaged 35 for each million population, according to the New York "World" statistics, compiled by F. L. Hoffman, of Newark, New Jersey, while in twenty-five capital-punishment States for which such figures are available the homicides average during the same period is shown to have been 84 for each million inhabitants.

Such a general comparison is of doubtful value because of the difference of conditions relating to crime between various sections of the United States. Thus the South, with its race problem, has by far the highest record of homicides. A somewhat lower record is shown by Western States, the Middle West running still lower, and the New England States averaging the smallest number of murders in proportion to population. Therefore, as the problem of each of these four groups of States appears to be a distinctive one, because of social and economic conditions, any comparison to determine the deterrent value of capital punishment must necessarily be between neighboring States of the same group.

In the Eastern group of States, Maine, without the death penalty, has the lowest homicide rate in the country—1.5 for each 100,000 inhabitants—from 1915 to 1919, with New Hampshire's ratio just a fraction higher, with capital punishment. Rhode Island, an abolition State, averaged 3.3 murders, as against its neighbors, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, where homicides ranged from 2 to 3.9 per hundred thousand population.

In the Middle West Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, without capital punishment, are shown by the same statistics to have a homicide rate of 4, 2.2, and 3.2 per hundred thousand, while the corresponding average in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, with capital punishment, is 7.8, 5.1, and 7.5, respectively.

No Southern State is without capital punishment; but in the West the record of Kansas of 6.8 homicides per hundred thousand population, with no capital punishment, is comparable with Colorado with an average of 9.2 and Utah of 5.6, where the death penalty prevails.

It is thus easily to be seen that, on the whole, it appears to make little difference in the prevalence or scarcity of homicides whether the punishment is death or life imprisonment. In fact, there would seem to be a slight lessening of homicides where no death penalty exists. At any rate, these figures tend definitely to show that the deterrent effect of capital punishment is largely mythical and merely an imaginary factor.

THERE is but one method of having any sort of punishment act as a deterrent or restraint against crime, and that is by making that punishment as inexorably certain as it is within man's power to do it. It is not in the nature of things for capital punishment ever to be made so certain. Juries always have been prone to evade a verdict involving a death sentence. The cold-blooded murderer knows that. He figures on it. In fact, experience indicates even that it is much easier for the calloused murderer, the man who makes crime his profession and sheds blood in its pursuance, to escape the death chair or the noose than the less hardened type of criminal. That is because the professional criminal, when he is caught, is prepared for this eventuality. He has financial, legal, and other resources available to him far beyond those of the person who has been law-abiding and then for some reason commits a serious crime. People with such resources, in the light of actual experience, discount the chances of their being apprehended, and, if caught, of being convicted, if at all, on any but an imprisonment basis. And, unfortunately, in Ohio—and there is little reason to believe conditions to be different in many other States—life imprisonment has meant an average of only eight years.

Since 1900 there have been 1,652 murder convictions in this State. During the same period there were 64 executions. In other words, out of every one hundred murderers less than four were made to suffer the extreme penalty. It must be remembered that not all are caught, and far from all tried are convicted. And even in first-degree murder convictions alone, in which capital punishment is optional with the jury, it was

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applied only in one out of every five cases.

There is only one way of making the horror of death an active and real deterrent against the commission of murder, and that is by having the death penalty unfailingly and inexorably imposed in every murder case. Such a course is clearly impossible. And where it is restricted to first-degree murder juries invariably show a strong leaning, because of the natural aversion to taking another man's life that exists in every normal human being, to convict on a lesser charge. This is also emphasized by the fact that in States that have abolished the death penalty first-degree murder convictions have immediately become easier to obtain.

It is only certainty and unfailing application of punishment that will act as a real restraint against crime. The prospect of just a few years' imprisonment under the deceptive guise of a life sentence will not do it where society is dealing with characters to whom human life means nothing. A life sentence, if it is to cope with the situation, must be made to mean a good deal more than a short prison term.

It is frequently urged by prison authorities that the imposition of a life sentence in its literal sense would deprive the prisoner of the one thing that buoys him up, and that must be the basis of all effort at reformation—hope. For that reason, they declare, a life sentence meaning that to the prisoner would make him uncontrollable, drive him to insanity, convert him into a beast in human form.

I do not wholly agree with that view, and consider that, in the main, a problem of prison management that can and will be solved. I have good reason to believe that there are instances where genuine reformation is possible even in the cases of some men who have taken life. But such cases do not warrant the release of such men from the penitentiary after only a few years. Society's duty to itself—first, in order to make punishment sufficiently severe to make it exemplary, and, secondly, to make the length of the imprisonment a guaranty of the genuineness of such reformation, if it is evident—demands that the life sentence under the most favorable circumstances be not reducible to less than, say, twenty years, unless of course innocence be shown. Where conditions are not so favorable, a life sentence should mean a life sentence, nothing less, and no governor or other authority should have power either to pardon or parole in such cases, except possibly where the prisoner is dying.

What about the moral right of society to take life? That aspect of capital punishment has often been discussed, and has usually been made the basis of pleas for its abolition. It has also as often been condemned as false, foolish, and morbid sentimentality. But, if capital punishment fails as a deterrent of murder, if it does not accomplish its purpose in a practical way, then its continuation must be justified upon some sound moral ground.

The most commonly urged justification is the Mosaic principle or law of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." But, even assuming that the "eye for an eye" principle in taking life can logically be adopted for the sort of offenses we choose, ignoring it as to others, its application and justification must rest entirely on the basis of revenge—a basis of action that would be difficult to reconcile with the enlightened spirit of modern civilization, and with the basic principle of the world's preponderant religious influence, which is the very antithesis of the spirit of revenge.

One of the strongest points against capital punishment is the natural revulsion of feeling of man individually when a life is taken—even where the State acts as executioner. The human conscience rebels at the thought of life being taken under such circumstances as well as under any other.

One or two States, recognizing the danger of a mistake connected with convictions on circumstantial evidence, have definitely barred the death penalty in capital cases where the evidence is of a purely circumstantial nature. Yet even such a safeguard does not go far enough, because of the possibility that the most convincing kind of direct evidence may be trumped up by the witness.

In an address before the Governors' Conference in Boston in 1916 Governor Edward F. Dunne, of Illinois, said:

> In 1901 there was convicted of murder in the city of Chicago one Synon; he was condemned to die. His case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which reversed the lower court because of objectionable remarks by the trial judge while the accused was on the witness stand. Synon's second trial was held in the court over which I had at that time the honor to preside. He was acquitted after many reputable witnesses had testified that he was four miles from the scene of the crime when it was committed. The man was saved by a few harsh and prejudicial words of the judge before whom he was first tried; and thus errors, upon which he was able to appeal, became the means through which it was possible for him to establish his innocence. Only those words in which the Court had committed error in uttering stood between him and the cruel tragedy of which my State would have been guilty.

Several years ago two youths were sentenced to death in Pennsylvania. One of them secured a new trial and was acquitted.

The case of a man named Stielow, who is declared to have been three times close to the electric chair, once within less than an hour, only to be finally saved by the confession by another to the murder of which he had been convicted, has been quoted in New York.

One case, involving only life imprisonment, however, was taken to the United States Supreme Court on the admissibility as evidence of a confession of an Indian before his death to the murder of another Indian for which one Donnelly was convicted. Under the rules of law, such evidence was declared inadmissible and Donnelly's guilt upheld—a decision from which Justice Hughes, now Secretary of State, and Justices Holmes and Lurton, however, dissented.

There are many other cases on record where innocent persons were saved from the death penalty by fortuitous circumstances, likewise where it is certain innocent persons have been executed.

Undoubtedly, the chances of such innocence being shown are infinitely greater when the man who is charged with the crime is still alive and where his freedom is the stimulus of his and his friends' efforts at exoneration than where death has rendered such efforts futile.

It was Lafayette who said: "I shall ask for the abolition of the penalty of death until I have the infallibility of human judgment demonstrated to me." When the law has once spoken, no protestations of guiltlessness are sufficient to interfere with its operation. It is true that the governor has the power to pardon and commute, but he cannot consistently set up his judgment against that of twelve men without substantial evidence of innocence or strongly mitigating circumstances, and that evidence may come too late.

Through the manner in which executions are carried out the citizenship is made to feel that a relentless power utterly apart from and without relation to it is exacting a human life. Yet each citizen bears full responsibility for the act as much as if he himself personally set in motion the mechanical operation which effects the death penalty. Suppose, instead of asking public servants to carry out executions, the task were required to be performed by an individual citizen picked in the same way that jurors are selected—and nothing could be fairer. Capital punishment would cease to exist as soon as such a plan was sought to be enforced. Yet if capital punishment is essentially and fundamentally right, why should citizens shrink from such a task, when, for example, no citizen will hesitate to take a life in protection of his person, home, and family?

The greatest power in all creation is the power over life and death. In dealing with murderers we are dealing with persons who have attempted to arrogate to themselves this divine power for revenge, for unlawful enrichment, or from some other unworthy motive. It can hardly be said that society inculcates a wholesome respect for the sacredness of life by emulating the example of the criminal himself.

In most of the States the direct power over life and death which the common-

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wealth takes unto itself is delegated to the discretion of an individual—the governor; the official representative of the public, to be sure, but still an individual. I contend that no single human being, or even a small group of human beings, should have vested in him or them such an unqualified and sweeping power, for virtually it becomes his or their individual responsibility. And that is an unthinkable condition.

I am a strong believer that even the Chief Executive's authority to grant freedom to prisoners should be radically restricted, especially in the case of life prisoners, so as to obtain only in cases where clear proof of innocence is produced or in the event of mortal sickness. For unwise and indiscriminate use of the pardon and parole power is one of the really serious elements contributing to crime conditions. For one thing, if the criminal is made to realize that this one avenue of possible evasion of the consequences of his crime is completely closed to him it is bound to contribute as a deterrent influence—an influence that will be further increased as defects in our processes and plan of criminal justice are corrected, so that a dead certainty of his punishment will be impressed upon the person planning a crime.

It will also tend definitely to cope with the repeater—the man who commits one crime, is paroled or pardoned, and thereby is encouraged to new, frequently more severe, offenses.

THE case of one of the life prisoners in the Ohio State penitentiary at this time is in point. After having been arrested seven times for various offenses and allowed to escape with either a fine, a short workhouse sentence in one instance, or with no punishment at all, he was finally convicted and sent to the reformatory for life for burglarizing an inhabited dwelling in the night season. Less than three years later he was paroled. A short time after he was rearrested, following several new crimes, and returned to the institution. Within a year and a half he was again paroled. Less than two months after he was again arrested, but the case was not pressed. After another crime, he was sent back to the reformatory for the third time. And again he was paroled. Another crime with a penitentiary term, from which he was released in less than two years, came next. Then followed a long series of the most severe crimes, including two murders, for one of which he is now serving a life sentence.

A life sentence is really a misnomer in Ohio, as it is in most other places. In the first place, the Governor may pardon a life prisoner at any time at his discretion. Then, under the Ohio laws, he automatically becomes eligible to parole after he has served ten years. The average life sentence means just eight years in prison.

I am firmly convinced that a criminal of the last-described type is not safe to be again set at liberty at any time. However, there is a possibility that some life prisoners whose records are less reprehensible may be reformed, and for that reason a time when they may become eligible to parole should be fixed, but, in the interest of society and the protective influence as a crime restraint of such a policy, there should be a definite bar against the release of any such prisoners on any ground, except proof of innocence or because they are dying, prior to at least twenty years' imprisonment.

I have in mind several life prisoners at the penitentiary—trusties who have served varying periods, and whose exemplary conduct allows them a measure of freedom denied to others, model prisoners in every way—who committed unpremeditated murders, usually while crazed with liquor, as the first offense against the law in their lives. Yet in its substantial effect their life sentences are not a whit different from that of the confirmed criminal whom the jury's recommendation of mercy barely saved from the electric chair.

That is hardly such comparative justice as will tend to instill a salutary fear of punishment in the person contemplating a crime.

It is in a correction of such conditions as these rather than in capital punishment that the solution of our criminal problem lies. I believe that the public is gradually awaking to this fact; that the death penalty is serving no good purpose (except dispensing with the necessity of feeding, housing, and providing work for the prisoner) which cannot be accomplished with much better effect in the interest of society by imprisonment; and that the public's will to abolish executions will be expressed in many States before many more years, I feel assured.

This growing attitude is indicated by many signs. Thus some States, like Idaho, while retaining the capital punishment idea, have made it practically a dead letter and have not applied it in years. In Nebraska Governor Samuel A. McKelvie in his last Message to the State Legislature urged the abolition of the death penalty, and also action to prevent the Governor or any one else but the Court to alter a sentence. In New Jersey, though the death penalty continues, one of the serious defects in the present system has been recognized. There, so Burdette G. Lewis, the noted prison authority who directs that State's institutional work, has advised me, a law has been passed "which makes life imprisonment mean life imprisonment and not a period of years. There is therefore no minimum term for life imprisonment. A Court of Pardons, consisting of the Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, the Chancellor, and the Governor, has full power to parole any convicted prisoner at any time after his conviction."

Mr. Lewis also urges a centering of "the modern attack upon the failure of the courts to convict murderers." "This," he says, "is one of the very serious problems before the country." On this point Governor J. A. O. Preus, of Minnesota, where capital punishment was abolished in 1911, says there has neither been any great increase or decrease in homicides since then, but that "it seems to be a little easier to get convictions."

Colorado is one of the States where both capital punishment and elimination of the death penalty have been tried. Governor Oliver L. Shoup, of that State, is in complete accord with the statement of Thomas J. Tynan, warden of the Colorado State penitentiary, who says:

> While we have capital punishment on the statute-books, and while it is enforced in extreme cases, yet I have never been able to see where it has done any good. On the other hand, many men who have been sent to this institution under death sentence and who have been commuted to life, have made great progress, and, in fact, some who have been liberated on parole have become very useful citizens.
>
> Personally, I am against capital punishment from every standpoint.

Governor Emmet D. Boyle, of Nevada, where there has been only one execution in twelve years, is "disinclined to believe that capital punishment is of any particular value."

Governor Warren T. McCray, of Indiana, has also expressed himself to me as not very friendly to the capital punishment idea, but, inasmuch as the laws are on the statute-books, he deems it his duty to carry out the decrees of the courts. That has been exactly my position in Ohio. Since the beginning of my term of office, a year ago last January, twenty-six murderers have been condemned to death. As long as capital punishment is the law of the State, necessarily it is my duty to enforce it, and I have not granted a single commutation of sentence. Nineteen men have therefore been executed in that time and seven more are now in the death house awaiting electrocution.

It is hardly necessary to say that governors in connection with these cases are compelled to steel themselves against the most pathetic pleas that can touch the heartstrings of human emotions—pleas of fine old ladies going on their knees to implore for the life of those they bore and nursed and reared through boyhood, and who to them are still boys incapable of wrong-doing; of wives and children—all innocents who must suffer with those whom their son, or husband, or father, has deprived of a son, husband, or father.

Scenes of this kind cannot fail to convince a man that no human being is sufficiently free himself from sin and error to exercise the supreme power over life and death.

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GOLD IS DEAD

BY GUGLIELMO FERRERO

OF all the unforeseen happenings we have lived through during these last ten years, the least expected perhaps is this one—gold has disappeared! There is no more gold in the world, or so it seems.

Once upon a time gold was one of the splendid things of life, a lesser brother of the sun. It glittered on statues and furnishings, on pictures and books, tables and altars, on uniforms and bridal clothes, on the heads of kings, and about the brows of saints; it caressed the necks of women and encircled the arms of men. The most gorgeous ornament in the world, it was at the same time the faithful minister of Riches, the only one she trusted as she did herself, convinced that he would never betray her, as, alas! the fruits of the earth, the sea's promises, the words of men, and the laws so often did.

But about a century ago gold began very gradually to change its ways. Like a converted sinner, it became austere in demeanor. It took a dislike to idleness, to luxury, and to a society which for so many centuries had worshiped it. It vanished from furniture and weapons, from the tables of the rich, and from all the objects man uses daily; it withdrew even from kingdoms and the Church. Henceforth it would serve neither God nor the king. It would serve only the interests of men. Thus it became the eternal wanderer of gain, forever straying through the world, living, like a Bedouin in his tents, in the modest and easily removable purses of men.

The generations of to-day have seen and known it only as the unchanging and incorruptible measure of wealth. But even in this guise they had up to the year 1914 seen and recognized an infinite number of gold coins, indefatigably passing from hand to hand. To-day this is so no more. Gold has disappeared from almost the whole world even in the form of money.

Mediæval legends tell of queens who abandoned the splendors of their courts to wear the rough garments of a nun in some solitary convent. One might say that the proudest queen of our times, Wealth, has also endeavored at a stroke to surpass the queens of ancient times in humility, as though, suddenly remembering that she too, like other human things, was dust, she no longer desired to have as her symbol an indestructible and incorruptible metal, but chose a frail substance, the most perishable and meanest of materials—paper, a thing made of waste refuse.

Gold still dangles from women's ears and winds about their necks and wrists and fingers. It still shows itself timidly, almost shamefacedly, in the minute trifles of men's dress, and takes refuge—its last hiding-place—in the cavities of decaying teeth. But henceforth even wealth, that supreme achievement of our times, recognizes its image more clearly in the glaucous decay of papyrus than in the eternal effulgence of gold. The world no longer wishes to be resplendent.

Have times, then, changed to simplicity? Have we at last given heed to the sages and saints who for more than two thousand years have been denouncing gold as the tempter and perverter of mankind? Is the world, then, preparing to purify itself of its inveterate vices—cupidity, sensuality, extravagance? Have men extinguished in their hearts *l'auri sacrafames*, which to the Latin poet was the source of all evil?

Nothing of the sort. Gold was never so abundant as at present, when it is never seen. Men were once content to wash the sands of streams in patient search for the grains of gold the river waters had brought down from the mountain; they spent years watching for these scarcely perceptible particles of immense treasure hidden in the depths of the earth. To-day man, digging shafts and tunnels by the hundred thousand, has finally reached the subterranean cave where gold has lain sleeping from the beginning of the ages, and, having captured the sleeper, has wakened him.

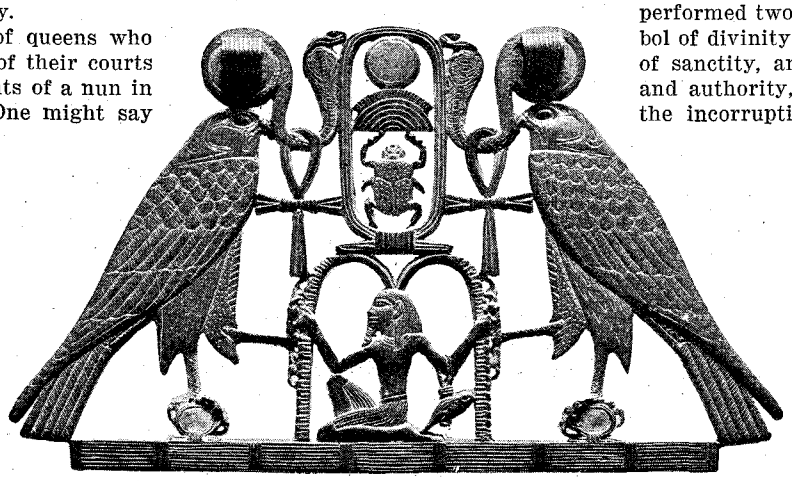
During the four years of the World War more gold was mined than in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries together. But a strange fate has overtaken this precious metal made in the image of the sun—that of passing from one obscurity to another. Man descends through many perils to seek it where it is hiding in the dim caverns of the earth; with unmeasured labor he bears it out to the light of the sun; but there he buries it again in new caverns that he has constructed with infinite art. Again no one can see it. The lesser brother of the sun is doomed to eternal darkness.

When there was little of it, gold shone everywhere; now that there is an abundance of it, it hides as though afraid of men and light. The metal which, as the ancient poet said, "shines like the flame" seems to want to join the night-prowling animals that flee every morning at the sun's first beam.

How has this strange metamorphosis come about? How account for it? And what does it mean? Among the strange contradictions by which the modern world is torn, this is one of those for which we must seek some explanation unless we would live as though blind and deaf. The disappearance of gold—or rather its death, for it is no less than dead—is the last act of one of the great dramas of the human spirit.

Gold has but one virtue. It does not feed nor warm nor protect from heat and cold; it offers no succor to man struggling with the multiplicity of human ills; it satisfies none of the imperious needs of human nature. But it shines, it glows, it dazzles, like the flame. It delights and excites like all glittering things. It is a flame that never goes out and never needs to be lit again.

And that is why for many centuries it performed two offices among us. A symbol of divinity and perfection, an aureola of sanctity, an attribute of sovereignty and authority, it was at the same time the incorruptible measure of exchange



THE JEWELRY FROM ANCIENT EGYPT WHICH DECORATES THIS ARTICLE IS A GORGEOUS SURVIVAL OF THE TIME WHEN GOLD WAS A "LESSER BROTHER OF THE SUN." IT IS PART OF THE SPOIL FROM ROYAL TOMBS

THIS IS THE GOLDEN PECTORAL OF AN EGYPTIAN PRINCESS. THE OBVERSE IS INLAID WITH LAPIS LAZULI AND TURQUOISE. THIS PECTORAL WAS PROBABLY WORN SUSPENDED FROM A NECKLACE OF DEEP, RICH AMETHYST BEADS

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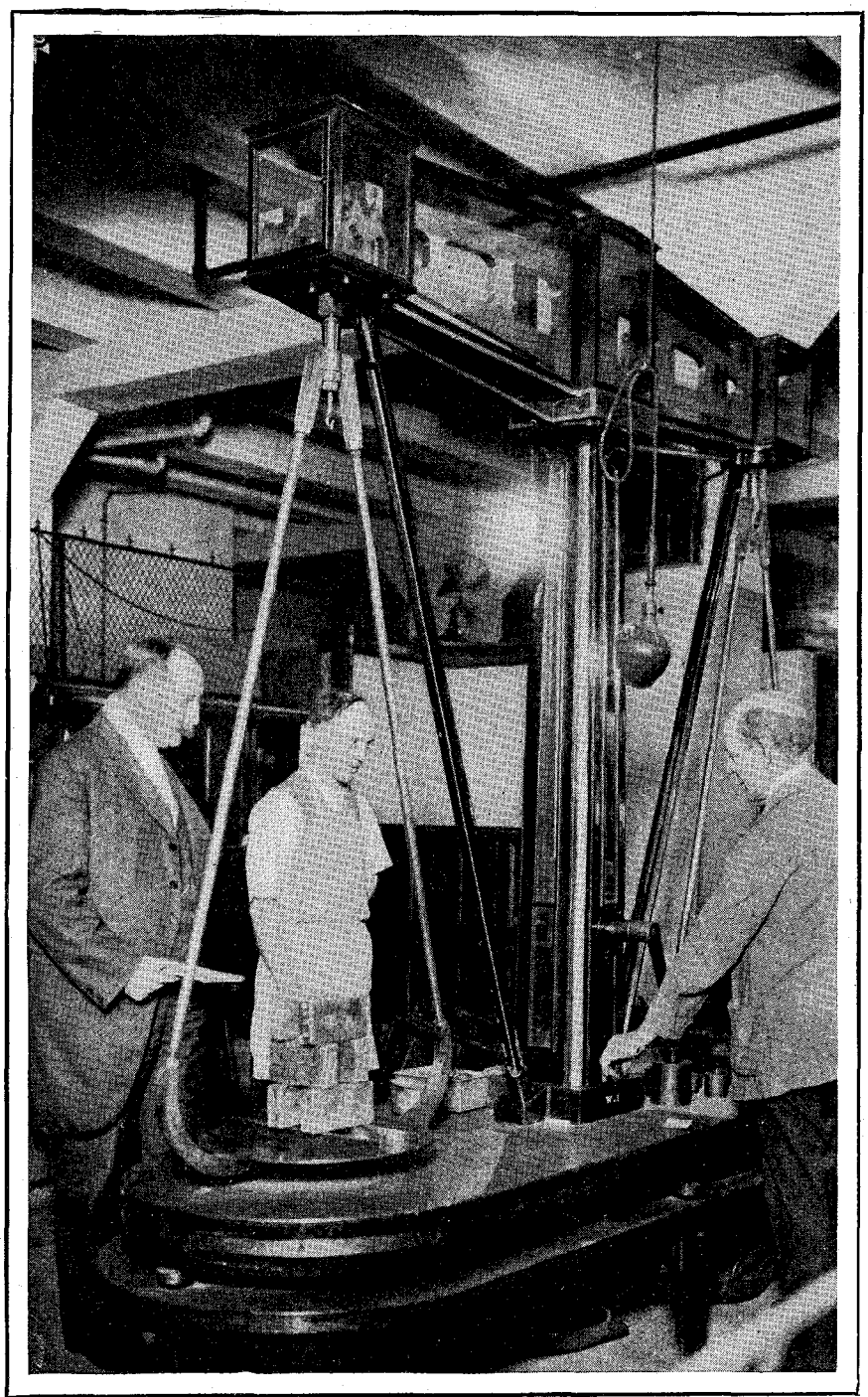

(C) Keystone

GOLD, "THE ANIMATING FORCE OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE, AND AGRICULTURE," TAKES ON THE SOMBER DRESS OF THESE PLAIN BARS WHICH ARE BEING WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE AT THE SUB-TREASURY IN NEW YORK AND, WE TRUST, NOT FOUND WANTING

among men, the tangible symbol of wealth; it was capital and coin; it was the most august of all the rare and magnificent materials, gems, marbles, tapestries, ermines, Tyrian purple, that represented to the eyes of men whatever transcended the mediocrity of human nature.

These two offices were related. Gold was money because it was a precious substance, the most precious of all known substances. And, although it was good neither for food, nor warmth, nor covering, it symbolized something beyond the human—divinity, perfection, sanctity, authority. Because the rich worshiped it without avarice the poor admired it without envy when they saw it on clothes and furnishings and on the altar. No material substance had in those times a more mystical significance than gold. A sign of invisible things, it served merchants in their exchange of goods; and men very naturally attributed to it the qualities of all the invisible things that it represented.

At one and the same time it served God, the state, and men. It served men by serving God and the state; and it served God and the state by being useful to men. Its duties were modest, limited in scope, and definite. It must satisfy, by supporting industry and commerce, the slowly increasing needs of men, and it must beautify the world. Having three masters to serve, it gave little to any one of them. But the masters were reasonable in their demands. Not only was God modest in his expectations; what was far more rare, neither the state nor man demanded too much. No one thought of holding gold responsible for human happiness and of calling it to account for the destinies of men. In order to satisfy these last it aided God and the state as much as it could; that is to say, as a minister aids an absolute monarch, by obedience. And the people gilded with words, when they could not gild with the precious metal, whatever they elected to worship. When the official phraseology of the Empire sought to magnify Rome as the sovereign and incomparable city, it applied to her the word "golden." It could find nothing better.

But one fine day a revolution broke out. Reason discovered that the world looked too much like the stage of ignorance, the school of idleness; that justice, religion, and government were merely picturesque fictions, sometimes cruel, sometimes gay, but always empty; that the lives of men swung capriciously from bacchanalia to penance, from feast to fast; that imagination was their tyrant, tormenting them and driving them mad with her mirages, fantastic scenes, and terrors. Reason cried out that the childhood of the world was at an end, and with it the frights and sobs that had convulsed it. Now was to begin the era of discipline and study, the era of work and wisdom.

To make the world over it began by bundling up all those objects which for so many centuries had represented the superhuman to men: robes of purple, ermine, tapestries, marbles, jewels. It spared none save those that consented to become the tools of feminine coquetry. All these ancient symbols of divinity, authority, and perfection were to be tolerated only in so far as they made of themselves the allurements and embellishments of the boudoir.

For a moment reason intended to destroy even gold, the accomplice of all ancient tyrannies. Then she took second thought. She would spare it to convert it. Was it blind and deaf? she asked. Wasn't it wasting its powers in barren idleness by lolling about on monuments, armor, clothing, tables, and altars? No; never had she seen a more stupendous creative force so miserably squandered in vain ostentation. Let it shake off the chains of idleness and of wearisome domesticity that bind it in the houses of the great; let it aspire to being, not the servant of wealth, but its creator and master; instead of serving the priests and kings as their minister, let it rule the world; why should it consent any longer to be the modest collaborator of useless and empty arts? Let it become the animating force of industry, commerce, and agriculture, fecundating the earth, ruling the seas! In just a few years it would be wearing on its brows the imperial crown of the universe.

And gold yielded to persuasion. It

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forsook churches and kingdoms, palaces and ceremonies. It transformed itself almost entirely into coin. It gave up all attempts to embellish the world; it abandoned the arts with which it had for so many centuries alternately worked and idled; instead of dazzling men, it dubbed itself "capital," and like a small sized sun forced men to work, a ruthless overseer.

Reason kept all her promises. Gold became the king of the earth. And at the same time the fall of gold began and the great drama of the human spirit.

When gold was no longer the resplendent symbol of all that was greatest in man, but had become the all-powerful sovereign of the world, able to satisfy every desire, man no longer admired it as a precious substance of inestimable value; he was no longer content to enjoy merely looking at it, and from a distance. Having become the slave of gold, he too, like all slaves, desired to be served; and, while gold was exacting more and more work from him, he was demanding greater and greater compensation—pleasure, vices, speed, security, order, liberty, power.

Man was the servant of gold; but gold in turn had to serve man, and in doing so to multiply itself, because its tasks increased daily. In proportion as the requirements of its servant and master increased, it found itself obliged to serve, not a constant number of moderate needs, but an ever-increasing number of insatiable necessities. No longer sufficing, it sought other substances to help it in its colossal task, among them paper.

The more gold and man served and tyrannized over each other, the more did man's ancient respect for gold weaken. Little by little it had come about that, as gold ceased to represent anything invisible and transcendent or to arouse any feeling of reverence and admiration, man began to ask himself if the great value attributed to gold were not perhaps the prejudice of a childish world? What was it good for save to measure the exchange value of things, to adorn women and fill teeth? And as far as means of exchange went, weren't there others more available and convenient—paper, for instance, which had over gold the advantage of being lighter and easier to handle?

Keystone

A STREAM OF MOLTEN GOLD POURS FROM THE PROSAIC LADLE OF THIS TWENTIETH-CENTURY WORKMAN. HE IS A "SERVANT OF GOLD" AND ALSO OF UNCLE SAM

And behold! Gold has practically disappeared in one of the frightful cataclysms of history. No one perhaps believed that this disappearance could take place so rapidly. The ease with which millions of men have become accustomed to recognize wealth, of which they are so jealous, in pieces of paper of an intrinsic value equal to zero and of so fickle a conventional value may well seem extraordinary.

But this was the solution prepared at a stroke in the great drama. Gold had begun to lose its importance as coin at the very moment when it had ceased to symbolize divinity, sanctity, perfection, authority. Its splendor was due not so much to a physical property of its molecules as to a reflection of divine light. When this was extinguished, the splendor of gold vanished with it. As long as gold had been able by multiplying itself to satisfy the ever-increasing exigencies of man he allowed it to retain its ancient office as coin. But when, eight years ago, man had tried within a few months to increase a hundredfold his productive and destructive energies and gold had declared itself powerless to accomplish this miracle, he banished it, shutting it up in subterranean vaults, and called in the meanest and most trivial of substances to take its place—paper.

Buried in eternal darkness, gold is dead. After so much grandeur, it died in obscurity. No one heeded its decease. Many will be astonished on reading this to learn that gold is dead. But for him who sees this demise in its proper place in the perspective of centuries what an event!

The last splendors of gold, extinguished lately under our very eyes, are a remnant of the old world that flourished before the French Revolution. As we see it disappear along with so much else, the tremendous question which gives no peace to whoever, knowing the past, is studying our own times, clamors for an answer. How far are we going? And for how long? Are we tearing down all the past in order to erect the edifices of our own times according to entirely new designs? Or are these tearings-down merely what they have always been in the past, a punishment imposed upon our pride, to force us to build up again all that we have torn down? Will gold, so dead to-day, come to life again?

I believe that it will. I believe that we shall be forced to build again many of the things we have destroyed, because we have destroyed many things that will always be for the simple reason that they have always been. There is too much gold in the subterranean vaults of American banks, there is too great an accumulation of it there every year. Some day it will burst out and return to the light of the sun. Everything, sooner or later, must return to its task.

But this resurrection of gold will not be such a simple and easy thing as many suppose. Death is a phenomenon of nature, resurrection is a miracle. To accomplish this miracle the knowledge of economists and the skill of bankers do not suffice. Gold is dead because it endeavored to dominate the world in place of other and more legitimate authorities, and because it was not able to satisfy in man that longing for the impossible which it had aroused in him. It will come to life again only on that day when these legitimate authorities shall have been re-established; and gold and man shall each be servant and master, with a less feverish desire to dominate each the other.

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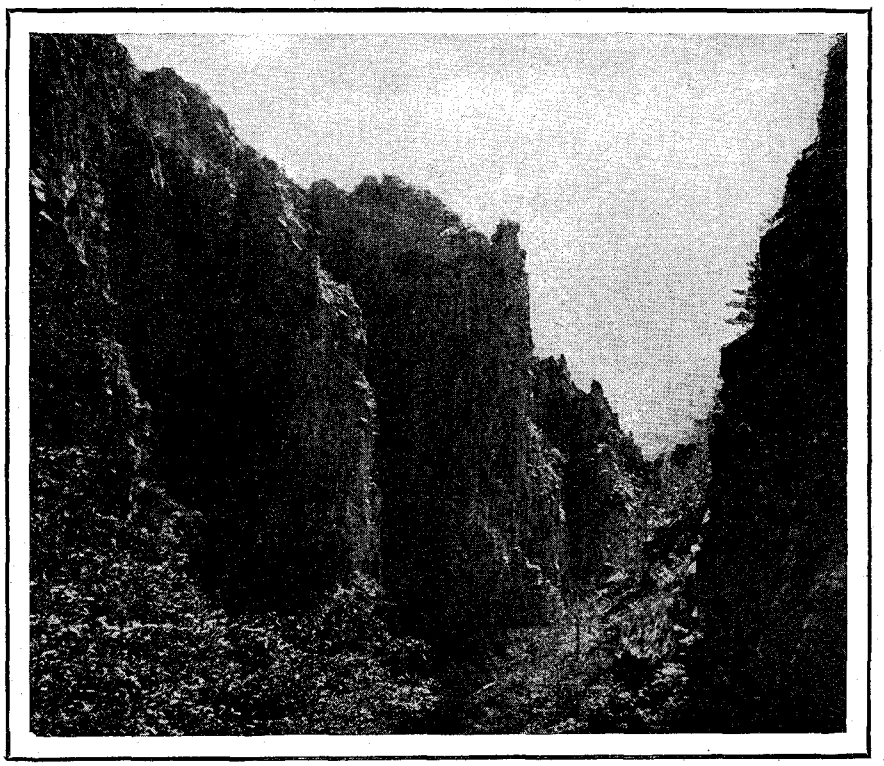
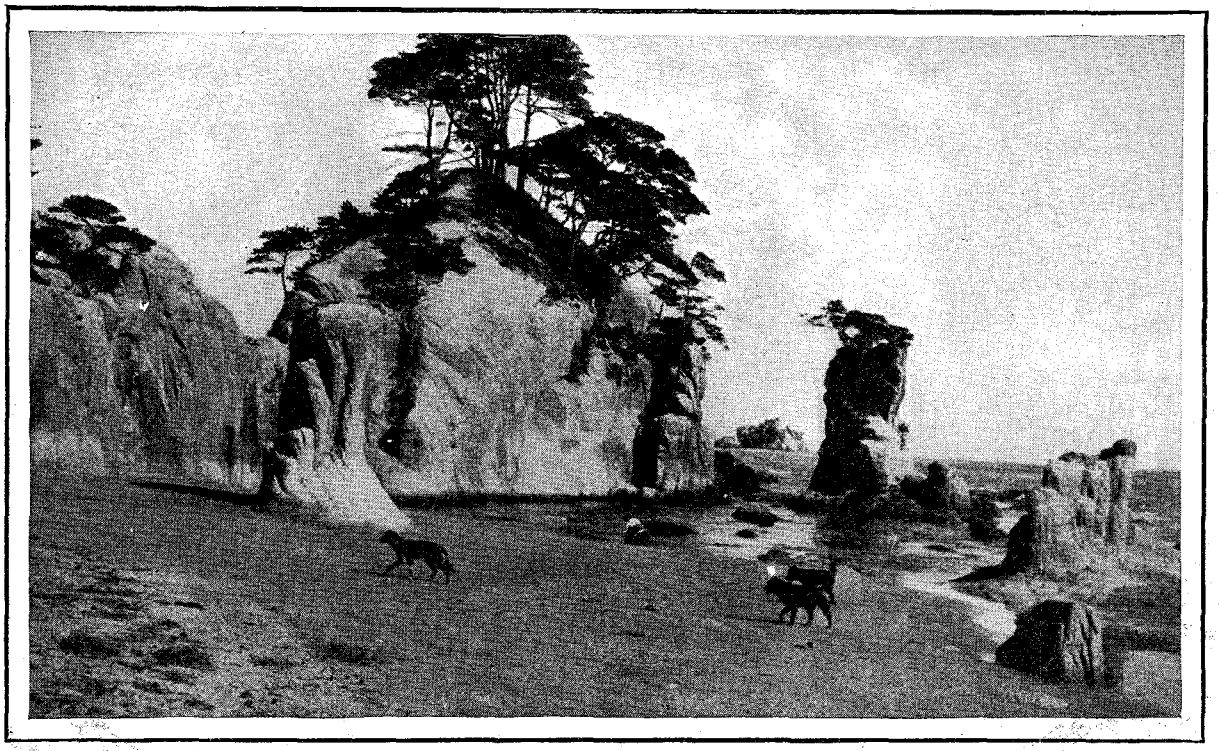
IN KOREA'S WONDERLAND

PICTURES FROM AN OUTLOOK READER



REGION OF KONGO-SAN, DIAMOND MOUNTAIN



ISLANDS ON THE SEACOAST NEAR DIAMOND MOUNTAIN

"It is not generally known," says our informant, "that the eastern coast of Korea holds one of the beauty spots of the Orient. For grandeur of mountain peaks and wondrous canyons and gorges this region compares favorably with some of our Rocky Mountain, Grand Canyon, and Yosemite Valley scenery. Kongo-San or Diamond Mountain has been recently made accessible by the Japanese Government, and automobiles can go well up into the region. The seacoast is dotted with islands as entrancing in beauty as those on the Japan coast." Diamond Mountain is so called, not, as the adventurous reader might hope, from its containing diamond mines, but because of a spire-like peak which rears itself up at the mountain crest, in a sheer, needle-like point

From K. F. Berry, Worcester, Mass.

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THE BOOK TABLE

BYRON AND SHELLEY

BY JOHN ERSKINE

THESE handsome volumes bearing the title "Lord Byron's Correspondence"[1] appear in the format of the Prothero-Coleridge edition of Byron's works, and are evidently intended to supplement the poet's letters there given. But the second of these volumes contains some important letters of Shelley and Mary Shelley, and there will be readers to wonder why this other poetic name does not figure in the main title of the book, since the material is of such moment in the Shelley tradition. It is Shelley, moreover, whose reputation will profit most from these volumes, though Byron gains also, and the friendship of the two poets is now seen to have been closer and more cordial than we knew.

The entire collection of letters here published for the first time was in the possession of John Cam Hobhouse, Byron's best friend, who left it to his daughter, Lady Dorchester. For many years—that is, from about 1877 to her death in 1914—Lady Dorchester intended to print at least some of the letters, and actually undertook some such project, with the aid of John Murray, the distinguished publisher, grandson of Byron's publisher of the same name. After Lady Dorchester's death Mr. Murray learned that the papers had been intrusted to him. In the present volumes, as Mr. Murray explains in the Introduction, the collection appears complete, with the exception of certain business letters of Byron's to Kinnaird and to Hobhouse relating to leases and investments and containing nothing new or important.

As the sub-title informs us, the Byron letters are chiefly to Lady Melbourne, Mr. Hobhouse, the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, and P. B. Shelley. These names are too well known to need much comment. Lady Melbourne, the mother-in-law of Caroline Lamb, was a singularly sympathetic and understanding friend. She understood her daughter-in-law well enough to make allowances for Byron in the famous episode, and she was optimistic enough to permit, even to help forward, the marriage of the poet to her niece, Miss Milbanke. The remarkable series of letters to her, given entire, occupies the largest part of this correspondence on Byron's side; the extent to which they confide the secrets of his private life reveal much of his own frankness and of her broad-mindedness. Hobhouse was Byron's lifelong and best friend. The collection opens with a letter to him in February, 1808, during university days; it closes with the beautiful last letter he wrote to Byron on March 15, 1824. Douglas Kinnaird was Byron's friend, his banker, and the trustee of his property. Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet, Byron met for the first time on May 25, 1816, at the Hôtel de L'Angleterre, Sicheron, Lake Geneva. Shelley's first letter to Byron was written in July following.

So much of Byron's correspondence had already been published that no new revelation of his genius as a letter-writer was to be expected from these long-delayed manuscripts. We read them for whatever new light they can throw on his character and his fortunes. It goes without saying that many readers have searched them for possible evidence in the alleged scandal of Byron's relations with his sister, and some of the more positive believers in his infamy have already fixed upon two letters to Lady Melbourne, dated April 30 and May 1, 1814, as proving by certain cryptic sentences that Augusta Leigh was, as Mrs. Stowe charged, his mistress. If she was, and if these letters discuss the fact with Lady Melbourne, we should note that Byron was at the moment courting Lady Melbourne's niece, and that he married her a few months later. There is reason enough to think that Miss Milbanke knew all that her aunt did about Byron, and those who so choose may believe that a woman of Lady Melbourne's character would have given her blessing to a marriage in her own family with a degenerate who had committed incest. There are few things in literary history more curious than the psychological state of those Byron experts who are determined to fix this crime upon the unlucky object of their interest.

At least one shadow on Byron's memory is removed by these volumes, less through what the letters reveal than through Mr. Murray's account of the condition of the manuscripts. The letter which Mary Shelley wrote to Mrs. Hoppner on August 11, 1821, vindicating Jane Claremont and Shelley from the charges which Hoppner had communicated to Byron, was found among Byron's papers after his death, and it has hitherto been assumed that for some inexplicable and indefensible reason he neglected to forward it to Mrs. Hoppner, as he had promised to do. Shelley biographers, notably Dowden and Forman, have represented Byron in this episode as betraying his friends. Hoppner's letter to him containing the accusation against Shelley is printed for the first time in these volumes, and for the first time Mary Shelley's letter of refutation is printed in full. The important thing, however, is Mr. Murray's testimony that the condition of Mary's letter suggests, what some Byron scholars have always believed, that Byron sent the letter to the Hoppners under another cover, and had it returned to him, since it referred to the mother of his child. It is pleasant to observe from the letters of Mary Shelley after her husband's death that Byron's friendship for the bereaved family was constant and generous; in fact, all his relations with the Shelleys, as told in these new letters, show him more kindly and companionable than some Shelley biographers have permitted us to think.

If these letters throw no new light on Byron as a letter-writer, they provide much material, as his better-known letters do, for annotating his satirical pictures of society. Caroline Lamb's pursuit of him is among the best-known episodes of his career; with some literary thrift it could be made to furnish out a whole "Don Juan" with incidents. But his experiences with men and women in society were too numerous to necessitate literary thrift. His judgments of the character of women in particular might suggest to one who knew him only in his poetry that he generalized from single instances, but these new letters make it clear that the instances were many. The Countess Guiccioli herself dawned on his sophisticated horizon as simply a more brilliant example of what he had known before. "She is a sort of Italian Caroline Lamb," he wrote Kinnaird, "except that she is much prettier, and not so savage. But she has the same red-hot head, the same noble disdain of public opinion, with the superstructure of all that Italy can add to such natural dispositions." The chief addition, however, to the records of Byron's education in the ways of his world is the group of letters to Lady Melbourne from September 21 to November 25, 1813, giving the story of his flirtation with Lady Webster—or better, of her flirtation with him. Many a novel is praised for less incident, less human nature, and far less wit than is contained in these extraordinary letters. Webster, the bore and fool, evidently fascinated Byron's genius for portraiture quite as much as Lady Frances, his discontented and sentimental wife; scene after scene between them is outlined unforgetably. That Byron got out of the scrape well was evidently due to a higher sense of honor than he usually owned to.

The worst account of him in these volumes occurs by implication in Shelley's letters to him on the subject of Jane Claremont and her child. Byron was eager to own the daughter as his, but he had no use whatever for the mother, and planned to separate the child from her forever. The child was born in the Shelley household, and several of Shelley's letters raise the question, with the greatest tact, as to what other arrangements the migratory father wished to make for his offspring. The tone of each missive rises in intensity until in

[1] Lord Byron's Correspondence. Edited by John Murray. 2 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $8.50.

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the letter of April 22, 1818, he told Byron, with superb force and dignity, what was to be thought of a man who could not or would not recognize a mother's rights in her child. The strange fate that brought these two geniuses together in their artistic interests and in their personal fortunes has somewhat obscured from all but discriminating readers the moral difference of their natures. This letter to Byron exhibits Shelley at his best, as an advocate of humanity and a defender of the best human instincts. Byron had a better head than Shelley, and knew more about life; Shelley had the kinder heart, and was readier to stake all on a generous impulse. Yet how can one distinguish them even so? With Shelley's letter in his hand Byron may have thought of Harriet Westbrook and smiled a little at his moral friend who pretended to know a woman's heart. These volumes give us another letter from Shelley, a year earlier, sending Byron the news of Harriet Westbrook's suicide, and laying the blame of the tragedy on Harriet's sister.

It could hardly have been for his knowledge of human nature that Byron cared for Shelley, nor could Shelley's great and admitted sincerity have been sufficient cause for friendship; Byron had no time to waste on people who were merely and stupidly good. Shelley must have provided Byron with intellectual companionship he could get nowhere else, with that atmosphere of sympathy in their craft which is the glamour of friendship for artists. Byron seldom met poets—to his own loss; Shelley gave him the most that he had of first-rate criticism and guidance, and gave unselfishly, for Byron was not disposed to return the service. We are left to fancy what their talk was like when they were together—how eloquently to such a listener Shelley pleaded his faith in man and his conception of poetry at once natural and moral, the record of beauty in an innocent soul, and how far Byron before such an advocate tempered his cynical verdicts of men and women, and revealed those hidden sources of ambition in him which through the most discordant adventures kept him hard at work. To some degree at least our curiosity is answered by a letter of Shelley's, dated September 29, 1816, advising Byron not to waste his powers, but to dedicate them to some great achievement in poetry. The sentences have Shelley's familiar accent, and they must have brought satisfaction to the proud and lonely poet for whom they were written: "Is there nothing in the hope of being the parent of greatness and of goodness which is destined, perhaps, to expand indefinitely? Is there nothing in making yourself a fountain from which the thoughts of other men shall draw strength and beauty, to excite the ambition of a mind that can despise all other ambitions?"

The publication of these letters, falling on the anniversary of Shelley's death, would serve to remind us especially of him, even if in the letters themselves he did not take the notable part. Reading all these new-found words of his, we are impressed once more with his extraordinary felicity as a letter-writer. No wonder Matthew Arnold gave the letters a high place! It cannot be altogether the ease and clearness of style that cause the impression of a man of action rather than a dreamer; Shelley was one of the most practical of men, if to put ideas into practice is to be practical. He had no friend to look after his affairs, as Byron had, yet he was constantly acting for others and putting his own interests in the background. If Matthew Arnold judged the letters well, he went astray in the famous saying that Shelley was a "beautiful and ineffectual angel." Better critics have rejoined that to be an angel is to be effectual enough. But Shelley was neither an angel nor ineffectual. His theories and his life were of a piece, and one verdict, whatever it may be, must serve for both; accept his premises of human nature, and your criticism is disarmed. What will haunt us in the memory of his name, over and beyond even his beautiful poems, is our own persuasion that this would be a happy world if human nature were what he assumed it to be. His dream convinces, even though we believe his facts are wrong. His dream, we must think, made its noble appeal to Byron too.

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

HOUSE OF MOHUN (THE). By George Gibbs. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.

Commonplace in its picture of the flapper girl tamed by adversity, and decidedly padded in its conversations.

SECRET ADVERSARY (THE). By Agatha Christie. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $1.75.

An exciting and well-built mystery tale with a "demobbed" British soldier and a V. A. D. girl as amateur detectives.

MUSIC, PAINTINGS, AND OTHER ARTS

EARLY ITALIAN PAINTERS, THEIR ART AND TIMES (THE). By Mrs. C. R. Peers. The Medici Society of America, Boston.

Some of the early Italian painters are selected in this book for comment by a sympathetic critic who endeavors to reproduce the atmosphere of their times in explaining their pictures. This is done in a simple but interesting way, and the descriptions are accompanied by attractive illustrations in half-tone and in color.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

LAURENTIANS (THE). By T. Morris Longstreth. The Century Company, New York. $3.50.

A delightful if somewhat discursive personal narrative about experiences in Canada's Laurentian mountainlands, which are only a couple of days' travel from New York but seem as remote and unspoiled as the Andes. The book makes the reader wish for a long vacation to test the author's dictum that "if there be any universal secret of happy travel, it lies in finding the soul of the people and places where one goes"—a secret which the author has used effectively.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

PLEASURES OF IGNORANCE (THE). By Robert Lynd. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.75.

Mr. Robert Lynd is an excellent critic of books, but he is hardly as successful in the rôle of the debonair essayist who will throw you off a thousand words about the hum of insects, New Year prophecies, on feeling gay, eggs, weeds, and this blasted world. The light touch rings a little hollow at times. It is a long, long way from Max Beerbohm, and even a little distance from A. A. Milne. But, at that, there are passages in "The Pleasures of Ignorance" that were well worth the doing. It is a new rôle for Mr. Lynd, but one which practically every man of letters in England is ambitious to essay—no pun being intended. Possibly this is because the English periodicals offer such an outlet for these dragon-fly bits of prose that hum about so amusingly and yet are bound nowhere.

VARIATIONS. By James Huneker. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50.

This volume of posthumous pieces, dredged up from the daily press for the most part, shows evident marks of haste. Those who knew the late James Huneker will hardly doubt but that he would have scrubbed up many of these pieces before definitely honoring them by book-covers. So vivid and emphatic was the personality of Mr. Huneker, however, that hasty editing cannot conceal the versatile manner, catholicity of taste in music, arts, and letters, and light colloquial tone that formed so large a part of the charm of this writer's work. He was a type almost unique in American letters—the *feuilletoniste*. It is foolish to call him either a great critic or a genius, for he was neither. His charm rested in the fact that he lifted journalism to a higher plane than any other American writer of hurried criticism. "Variations" contains enough material to exhibit most of the facets of his eager, acquisitive mind, the mind of a man who walked joyously and with insatiate appetite among the masterpieces and modern *tours de force* of the world.

MISCELLANEOUS

RANDOM MEMORIES. By Ernest Wadsworth Longfellow. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $4.

These chapters of reminiscence by a son of the poet Longfellow are almost like table-talk in their informality, their confidential revelations, their amusing and sometimes inconsequential stories. Taken for what they purport to be, "random memories," they are wholly delightful, and to readers who cherish fond recollections of the celebrities of the past century they will be of absorbing interest.

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CONTRIBUTORS' GALLERY

CLIFFORD A. TINKER has had a varied and successful military career from 1897, when he became corporal and sergeant in "G" Company, of the Second Maine Infantry, until the present day, which finds him in the Bureau of Aeronautics at Washington, where he is engaged in writing the last chapters of the official history of naval aviation in the World War. Lieutenant Tinker saw service in the Spanish and World Wars, and was recommended by Admiral Sims for promotion to the rank of lieutenant commander. His chief, Commander Benjamin Briscoe, also recommended him for a Navy Cross for carrying out duties of great responsibility exceptionally well.

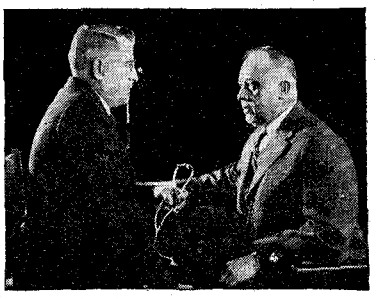
HARRY L. DAVIS, Governor of Ohio, has written for The Outlook an article entitled "Death by Law." What lends particular importance to this article is the fact that Governor Davis has gathered from the Governors of many other States facts and experiences bearing on the value, or lack of value, of capital punishment. Governor Davis, while himself opposed in theory to capital punishment, has carried out the law of Ohio without flinching, so that of twenty-six murderers condemned to death since he became Governor last January, not one was granted commutation of sentence. Governor Davis was formerly Mayor of Cleveland.

GUGLIELMO FERRERO, who is regarded as one of the world's greatest living historians, contributes to The Outlook one of his masterful essays. The translation of "Gold is Dead," which appears in this issue, was expressly authorized by Signor Ferrero. This is the second time that his name has appeared among Outlook contributors, his first article, "Order or Disorder," having appeared in the issue of June 14.

BERNICE LESBIA KENYON knows what editorial rejection and acceptance slips look like from both ends, for she is a member of the editorial staff of "Scribner's Magazine." We think that her poem in this issue well deserved a slip of the latter character. Probably a volume of her collected verse will appear within a year.

JOSEPH E. RANSDELL, United States Senator from Louisiana, has been in the upper house of Congress since 1912. He has been President of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress since 1907. Senator Ransdell is a graduate of Union College, New York. He is the honorary chancellor of that institution. He has received LL.D.'s from his Alma Mater, St. Charles College, Louisiana, and Notre Dame University, of Indiana.

Articular Rheumatism



The following intensely interesting case was recently described in a well-known medical journal:

"A patient came to me some time ago who had long suffered from an *arthritis deformans* (a type of articular rheumatism), which especially involved the right hand.

"The joints had enlarged and the fingers contracted until the hand was practically useless. The patient had taken many kinds of internal and external treatment with unsatisfactory results.

"I prescribed the copious daily drinking of Paradise Water, from Paradise Spring, Maine. This water is remarkable in that it is practically *mineral free*. Thus its constant use tends to gradually decrease the calcareous (lime) deposits in the joints.

"The patient drank Paradise Water, exclusively and in large quantities, over a period of many months, and considerable improvement occurred. The enlarged joints decreased in size, the contraction of the fingers lessened, and the hand became at last partially useful."

If you are suffering from Articular Rheumatism (arthritis in its various forms) try Paradise Water—it will help you! Our leaflet No. 1 on Rheumatism will tell you how and why. Write for it, using coupon below. Do this now.

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(For Health)
A Delicious Table Water

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PARADISE SPRING CO., Brunswick, Me. Send me "The Story of Paradise Spring" and specific information on: (Check the ones you want) 5-A

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—Feeble Digestion
—Acidity of Stomach
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THE OUTLOOK can always use good amateur photographs of interesting scenes or events. We pay $3 for each one accepted, if suitable for a half page or smaller; $5 if selected for full-page reproduction. We especially want snapshots made by the person submitting the photographs. Cartoons are also desired; if accepted we pay $1 each. Postage should be inclosed for return of photographs if not available for our use; cartoons are not returned.

The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

KEEPING THE FARM MORTGAGE STRAIGHT

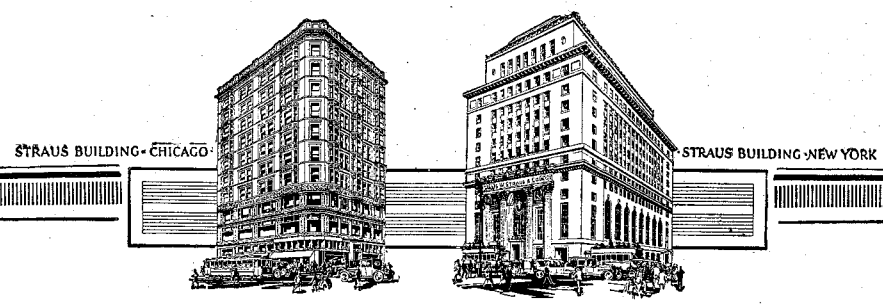
BY CHARLES MOREAU HARGER

RECENTLY a Kansas farmer who had struggled long to pay off a $5,000 mortgage on his farm gathered the money and took the amount to the loan agent through whom he had borrowed it.

"Fine!" exclaimed the agent, taking the check. "Makes you feel good, doesn't it?" Then, briskly reaching for his hat, "Let's go right over to the court-house and have the mortgage released." As an established agent his word would go with the registrar when the borrower's check was in evidence.

Together they saw the entry placed on the books. "I'll get your abstract brought down to date and send it to you, and you'll be all right," were the agent's parting words.

The borrower went home happy—it had been a hard task to save $5,000. In a few days he received an abstract that showed the mortgage released and his farm clear of debt. He put the paper in the bureau drawer and considered the matter closed. To be sure, he had not received his original note and mortgage, nor did he have his original abstract that had accompanied



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FORTY YEARS WITHOUT LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR

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the mortgage. What he possessed was a duplicate. But, having all confidence in the loan agent, he took it for granted that all was right.

Out in California was a retired farmer who had invested his money in farm loans. Among his holdings was that of the Kansas borrower. He depended on the loan agent to collect the interest and forward it to him, and expected him also to report on payment of the principal at maturity. The interest came all right for a time, then failed to arrive. He could get no replies to his letters. So he went back to the home town to see what had happened. Plenty had happened. The loan agent had disappeared, the agency was closed and bankrupt. But he still had his note and mortgage, and he notified the borrower to meet the obligation.

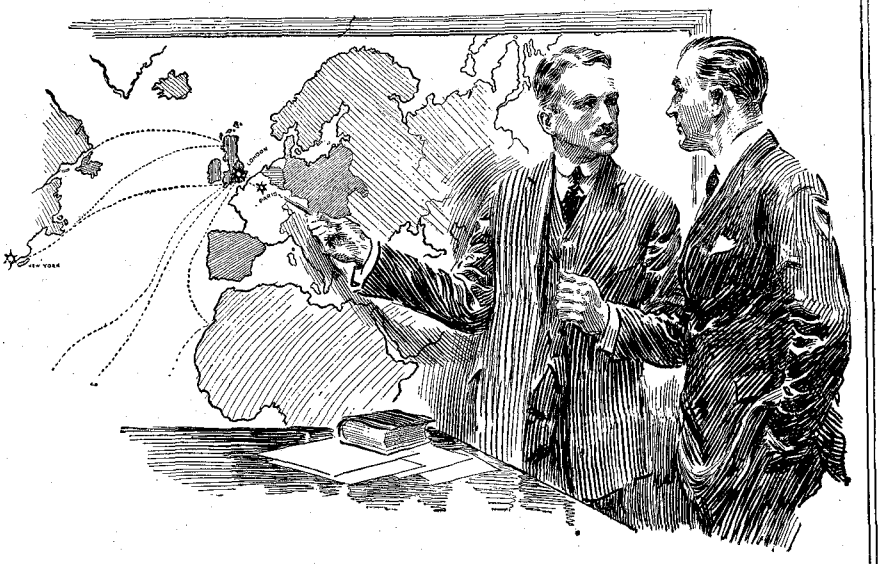
The farmer, who had been so happy, found the mortgage was not valid and that he still owed the $5,000. It meant either paying it a second time or foreclosure. He renewed the note, and started again on the long task of gathering the money to free his farm from debt.

The process was nothing new; scores of rascally agents have followed it. Hundreds of landowners have lost their farms or have put in long years paying mortgages a second time because of neglect in completing the records properly when they discharged the debt. Sometimes deliberate rascality has not been the original cause of the complication; bad management, changing values, speculation, have led to efforts to play even through using the funds belonging to others, with the usual result.

In the winter of 1922 two men who for a quarter century had conducted a mortgage company in the Middle West, enjoyed the respect of their community, and were prominent in civic affairs went to the penitentiary. They had juggled with funds of borrowers and investors until they lacked $100,000 of being solvent, and the tangle of their books took weeks of expert accountants' time. So trusted were they that borrowers and investors alike failed to secure the evidences either of payment or of deposit, and while confidence lasted they were able to satisfy the investor by forwarding his interest and the borrower rested at ease, believing that his debt was satisfied.

Perhaps all the investors were not deserving of sympathy. It was found that in instances the avoidance of taxes on the mortgage note had been the cause of the trustfulness. The mortgages were left in the name of the company, and it was most difficult to determine who were the actual owners of some of the securities. This method of escaping taxation calls for chances on the integrity of the loaning agency, and sometimes it is abused.

The investor may be a widow with her insurance money in farm loans or a prosperous farmer thus placing his savings. For a while all goes well; but if there is not square dealing at the office one day the investor wakes up to find either that his mortgage is missing or perhaps that it has been exchanged for



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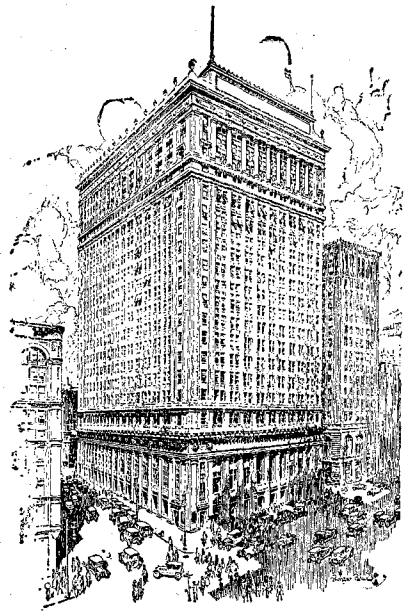

FOLLOWING BUSINESS THROUGH

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It is such definite yet diversified service that gives to those who deal with these banks the advantage of having their business literally "followed through" by a strong and experienced banking unit.

The CONTINENTAL *and* COMMERCIAL BANKS

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Complete Banking Service

More Than $55,000,000 Invested Capital

another upon land that is valueless. The men responsible may go to jail; but that does not get back the money.

No borrower should pay interest without receiving at the same time the coupon therefor; he should not pay the principal note without receiving his note and the mortgage. By following this system all chance of having to make a second payment would be avoided. The experience of those who failed to observe this rule has at times been expensive.

This advice should not be understood as reflecting on the mortgage companies as a whole. Considering the vast amount of investment in farm loans, estimated at $6,000,000,000 in this country, the losses have been negligible. When it is remembered that the loan agent gathers funds from widely scattered investors—widows, professional workers, laborers, estates, savings banks—and distributes these among farmers separated over a State or several States, it shows a remarkable standard of integrity that so few instances of misconduct occur. Many a firm has loaned millions of dollars through a period extending over a quarter century without the loss of a dollar to its customers. It has followed a system of accurate accounting and maintained a record for efficient management. The fact of the wide distribution of operation, however, has made it possible for agents with speculative or dishonest tendencies to mislead their customers.

"The loan agent is always willing to make a fair loan if money is available," explained the head of a prominent mortgage company. "Soil, the substance out of which man's bread must come, is the best security for investment. It makes no difference where that soil is located so long as it is productive and is in the ownership of one who will make it produce to its limit. And in this second factor enters one pitfall that must always be watched. A few months ago an agent at Marion, Kansas, was visited by a well-dressed man who introduced himself.

"'I am Mr. Barron,' said the caller, 'and own the quarter-section near the schoolhouse east of town, the northeast of Section Twelve.'

"The agent knew the land and that it was owned by J. B. Barron, of Illinois, though the owner had never visited the county.

"'Here is the abstract,' went on the visitor, 'and I want to borrow $1,000 on the land.'

"The property was worth at least $12,000, and the loan was granted promptly, the money, furnished by an insurance company, paid, and 'Mr. Barron' went his way. Six months later, when the interest was demanded of the owner, he replied that he had never borrowed any money on that land. An abstract of the records had been made by a stranger, now departed to places unknown. The agent was held for the amount of the loan."

The farm depression of the past

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eighteen months has made it difficult for many borrowers to meet interest payments. Loan companies through whom the loans were made often have forwarded the amounts to investors and waited for the borrower to pay. This has been for some a heavy burden and in instances has proved disastrous. In the early days of the farm-mortgage business most companies "guaranteed" their loans; that is, they bound themselves to the investor to pay the interest when due and the principal at maturity. Then came depression, and scores of companies went to the wall, for it is impossible without a large capital to meet such obligation. Investors in farm mortgages in the East lost millions, and for years it was difficult to induce them to accept such securities. But to-day the guaranty is practically unknown; the loan agency obligates itself to three things: To give a complete statement of title and appraisement, to remit interest and principal as paid, and, if desired, act as trustee for the investor.

According to the new Census, the total number of farms operated by their owners is 3,925,000, of which 41 per cent (1,611,378) are mortgaged. The farm valuation is given as $13,772,729,600, on which the total mortgage debt is $4,012,711,213. In the reports no account is taken of farms operated by tenants or managers. However, the farms operated by owners are 66.6 per cent, by tenants 27.7 per cent, and by managers 5.7 per cent. On this basis, the estimate of the total farm mortgage debt is approximately $6,000,000,000, but this represents only 29.1 per cent of the farms' value. Of the total farm loans the life insurance companies carry approximately $1,500,000,000, and they are steadily increasing their holdings. Two leading companies have practically their total assets in farm loans, with over a quarter billion dollars thus invested. Their record is one of almost complete freedom from loss, such few foreclosures as have been made having returned their investment, owing to the caution with which they appraise the lands. The companies have their own machinery for making loans or they buy from established agencies with the privilege of refusing the loan within a given period if inspection by their agents shows it to be too great a risk. During the period of high money rates in 1920–1 the insurance companies were the greatest source of funds for agricultural development, and for several months were overstocked with applications.

Any idea that we shall eventually pay off all the farm mortgages is visionary. With greater prosperity comes greater use of additional capital, and every generation extends its borrowings. Since 1910 the farm debt has increased over one hundred per cent; the average farm mortgage ten years ago was $1,715; now it is $3,361, being highest in Iowa ($9,358), and lowest in Alabama ($1,176). But the ratio of debt to actual value of the land remains about the same, ranging from twenty-one to thirty per cent.

The modern farm mortgage is made

A New Epoch in the Growth of the South

—and the Unusual Opportunities It Offers Conservative Investors

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Realizing that the South faces a great new epoch of development, Caldwell & Company welcomes this opportunity to broaden its service to investors and to take an even larger part in the upbuilding of the New South.

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Investors will recognize the opportunity afforded them to purchase 7% First Morgage Real Estate Bonds bearing the name of Caldwell & Company —a name for years called to mind in connection with conservative Southern banking.

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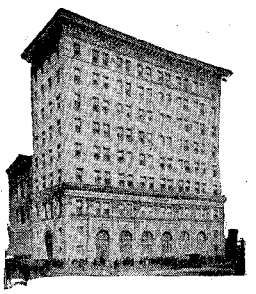

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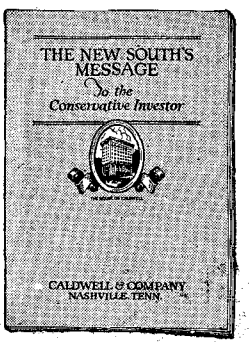

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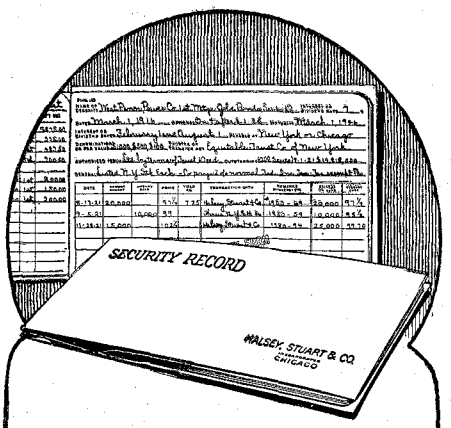

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and handled under a system that places this security in the highest class of investments. Yet it is without supervision by either State or Federal Government. A mortgage company with $25,000 capital may handle $500,000 in a year, and it is without examination or inspection. A bank with the same capital and with deposits of $100,000 is under the strictest supervision. A growing sentiment that mortgage agencies should be under State or Federal supervision is based on the possibilities existing for juggling of accounts and fraud on both borrowers and investors. Of course no supervision can prevent rascality, as the banking departments well know; but every step toward oversight adds to the security of the public. The Federal land bank and the rural bank systems of several States have this supervision, and it has added to their standing with investors.

Meanwhile no borrower should take things for granted. He should know that the records against him are clean when he pays interest or principal.

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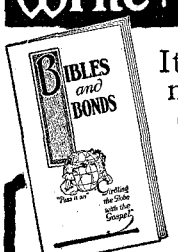

It tells how you may secure an income that cannot shrink; how you may execute your own will; how you may create a trust fund; how you may give generously without hardship.

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MARY McGINDRY

BY HARRY LEE

MARY McGINDRY topples and tips
In a way so droll on her stiff old hips
That the fine folks turn as she noses by
Down the dim train shed,
With her one good eye.

They turn and stare at her spattered duds,
Her mops and brushes, her clouts and suds,
Cleaning the coaches, cushion and plate,
Cleaning the coaches,
Early and late.

Sometimes she wishes before she is dead
To climb to a coach with an engine ahead,
And to ride away like the fine folks do,
Out of the train sheds,
Into the blue.

"But what would the sister be doin' at all,
If she didn't have me in the nights to call,
Who is it would bring her the sight of a rose
Or a bit of the gossipin'—
Goodness knows!"

Little would Mary McGindry care
If she knew the way that the fine folks stare.
She'd laugh to herself at the mopping and say:
" 'Tis the king that looks
At the cat to-day!"

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39

FROM THE MAIL BAG

BARBLESS HOOKS

I AM delighted to see a revival in your issue of July 5 of your protest against the use of barbed hooks in fly fishing. Certainly the use of barbless hooks is the most skillful, if not the most humane, way of fishing for trout and bass.

The greatest sport I ever had, over thirty years ago, was on a narrow but deep stream emptying into Lake Henderson, in the Adirondacks, when fishing from the bow of a canoe, with a guide in the stern. He silently and slowly paddled me up the stream while I cast ahead. When we backed out (as we could not turn around), we had twenty fine "black-backed" trout in the canoe, all caught with a barbless hook, and all weighing from one to two pounds. Many smaller fish weighing under a pound I easily shook off by giving them the slack, without hurting them a bit.

Later I fished for bass on a lake with larger barbless hooks, and it was great sport to see them jump out of the water and try to shake the flies out of their mouths. Many a big one I lost, but it was a fair fight, as the fish had a chance to win, which a barbed hook never gives them. I wish the State would pass a law prohibiting the use of barbed hooks altogether. Keep up your good work.

W. A. PUTNAM.

ON THE RENTING OF PICTURES

IN The Outlook of May 31 you bring up the idea of renting pictures in an editorial entitled "Paintings and People." Several of your Canadian readers were delighted to see an editorial on this subject.

For the last three years a small group in Toronto have been renting sketches from local artists under a circulating system. The system is uncomplicated and a bringer of joy, and the joy costs very, very little. Our circulating system might be tried by any group of friends anywhere as long as the artists elsewhere are as friendly to the idea as they are here.

We have in Toronto the "Group of Seven" (artists painting freely and unconventionally the spirit of Canada—her vastnesses, her wild, glorious color, her city streets). It was suggested to four of these artists that they rent their sketches rather than let them pile up in dusty piles, unseen and unloved, in their studios. The artists put their heads together and helped us evolve our circulating system. The rental is small—ten per cent of the asking price of a sketch for a year. Thus a $30 sketch may hang on your wall for one year for $3 or for six months for $1.50.

The sketches are small—8½ by 10½ inches, making a framed picture of 13½ by 15½ inches—just the right size for the average apartment room or small house. I know a stenographer, who lives in one room on a drab city street, who has had evenings of joy from her beautiful gay, patterny sketch which she rented for $1.50.

But to return to the circulating system itself. At the beginning of the year one group of four rents sixteen pictures, four from each artist. Then the pictures rotate. I have four sketches for three months—Group A. At the end of the three months Group A goes to Mrs. H, I get group B from Mrs. T., etc. At the end of the year four families and their friends have had the opportunity to study, discuss, like, love, or hate sixteen Canadian sketches. Throw a pebble in a pond. See the circle widening. See the Canadian public becoming art lovers. See the artists being not so everlastingly hard pressed. It's a wonderful idea.

Your editorial may bring to light many such groups all over the United States and Canada. Or it may start such groups. It will do good, anyway.

DORIS HUESTIS MILLS.

Toronto, Canada.

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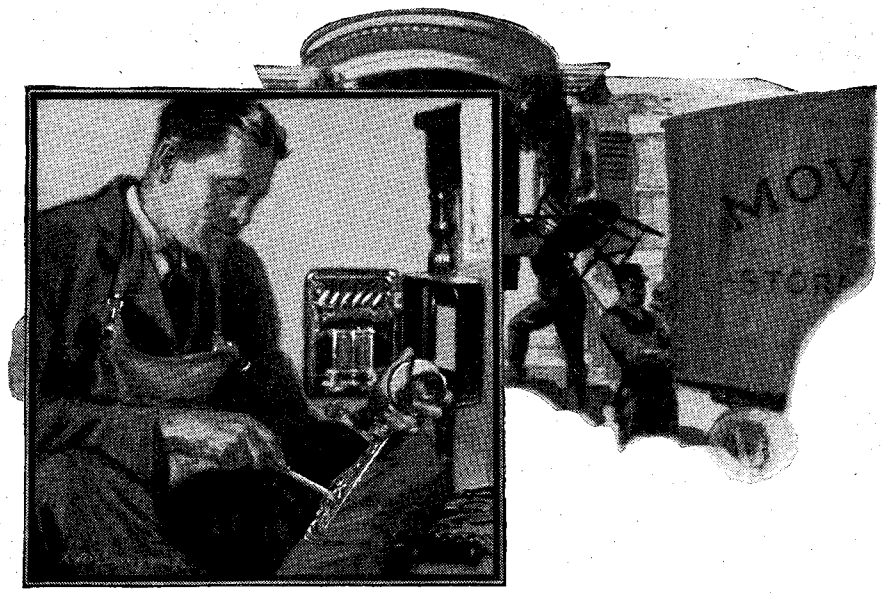

1,820,000 Telephones Moved

In the telephone business every day is "moving day." Telephone subscribers are probably the most stable and permanent portion of our population; yet during the past year one telephone out of every seven in the Bell System was moved from one place of residence or business to another at some time during the year.

The amount of material and labor, and the extent of plant changes involved in "station movement" are indicated by the fact that this item of service cost the Bell System more than $15,000,000 in 1921.

To most people, the connecting or disconnecting of a telephone seems a simple operation of installing or removing the instrument. As a matter of fact, in every case it necessitates changes in the cables and wires overhead or underground. It also necessitates changes in central office wires and switchboard connections; in subscribers' accounts and directory listings; and frequently requires new "drop" lines from open wires or cables.

The problems of station movement are among the large problems of the telephone service. Because of the double operation of disconnecting and re-connecting, the work involved is often twice as great as in the case of new subscribers. With nearly 2,000,000 changes a year, it is only by the most expert management of plant facilities that Bell service is enabled to follow the subscriber wherever he goes.

"BELL SYSTEM"

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service

HELP WANTED!

Are you in need of a Mother's Helper, Companion, Nurse, Governess, Teacher, Business or Professional Assistant? The Classified Want Department of The Outlook has for many years offered to subscribers a real service. A small advertisement in this department will bring results. The rate is only ten cents per word, including address.

Department of Classified Advertising
THE OUTLOOK, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

BY THE WAY

A CURIOUS foot-note to history is found in a pamphlet issued by the Irish Volunteers when the Sinn Fein movement was at its height and when force was being used against British rule. This passage from it is quoted in a book called "The Administration of Ireland." It shows the use that may be made of agricultural implements as weapons:

"No kind of weapons should be despised; certain farming implements can be turned into formidable weapons. Thus (*a*) a hay-fork is quite as good as a rifle and bayonet in hand-to-hand fighting; (*b*) a billhook, axe, graip [a dung-fork], spade, or sledge-hammer, though inferior to a hay-fork, may be formidable in close fighting at night; (*c*) a scythe-blade securely lashed with wire to a pole is equal to a hay-fork. Sometimes it will be possible to destroy a body of troops by a stone shoot, from which a concentrated shower of great stones could be discharged from a height. Every firearm should be utilized; a volley of bird-shot in the face of a motor-driver will wreck his car and stop any cars following it; so, too, with rook rifles and revolvers."

Mary Pickford tells in "Collier's" of certain discoveries she made that brought her success, and says the most important one was the discovery of her limitations. "I fell a victim to the delusion," she says, "that I was destined to be a great tragic actress. But the merciful discovery came to me that in stature, temperament, and general appearance I was not fitted for great emotional rôles. I decided to give up all idea of imitating other people, and, if I were only a semi-precious gem, to be frankly that." So Mary resolved to "become a producer of human happiness" mainly in child parts. The world knows how well she has succeeded.

If a member of a social club rises to move that a piano be bought for the club, at a cost not to exceed $300, and another member moves to amend the motion by striking out the words "a piano" and inserting in place of them "an automobile for joy rides" and also by striking out "$300" and inserting "$600," what is the chairman to do? This question and others like it are amusingly yet authoritatively answered in a chapter called "A Parliamentary Drill Class" in "Rice's Rules of Order." The chairman in the case noted decided that the motion to amend is out of order. "Here we have two distinct amendments," he says, "offered to a proposition in a motion to strike out separated words, neither of which is permissible. Another thing—how could we vote intelligently on the amendment? Some might favor one part of it and oppose the other."

A hog will respond to kind treatment as readily as a dog, according to a contributor to the "Rural New Yorker." "I have one now," he says, "a pure Duroc-Jersey, 500 pounds or more in weight.

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THE OUTLOOK CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

Advertising Rates: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, Live Stock and Poultry, sixty cents per agate line, four columns to the page. Not less than four lines accepted.

"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, **including the address, for each insertion.** The first word of each "Want" advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, **twenty-five cents** is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered. Address:

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, THE OUTLOOK, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Tours and Travel

CONDUCTED TRAVEL

to the

MEDITERRANEAN

Nile Cruises in Private Steamer

Also Round the World Tours

For details write

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
15 Boyd Street, Newton, Mass.

FREE TRIP TO EUROPE will be given an organizer of a small party. Established 1900. BABCOCK'S TOURS, 13 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

THE beauty, fascination, and mystery of the Orient lures visitors from all over the world to

JAPAN

The quaintest and most interesting of all countries. Come while the old age customs prevail. Write, mentioning "Outlook" to

JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION
Care Traffic Dept.
IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TOKYO
for full information

Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5-6 in cities and popular resorts, $4-5 in the country

Hotels and Resorts

CANADA

CANADA'S WILDS
Northern Ontario
Timagami Wabi Kon Camp Lake Timagami Ontario, Canada

The unspoiled country—A Camp with every comfort in the heart of **four million acres** virgin forest—**1,502 lakes. Wonderful fishing,** Guides, Boats, Canoes and Launches. Bathing, Tramping. One night from Toronto. Excellent table. **Write for booklets.**
MISS G. ORR, Timagami P. O., Northern Ontario, Can.

CONNECTICUT

The Wayside Inn
NEW MILFORD, Litchfield Co., Conn.
In the foothills of the Berkshires. Open all the year. An ideal place for your summer's rest. 2 hours from New York. Write for booklet.
Mrs. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington, D.C. Fife and Drum Inn 822 Connecticut Ave.
Double rooms with bath, $2.50; without bath, $1.75. Includes electric fans.

EUROPE

ASCOT—The Berystede. The country home hotel patronized by the élite of Europe and America. Lock-up garage. Saddle horses and motor cars on premises. Phone 154 Ascot. Telegrams, Berystede, Ascot. Tariff, Dorland, 244 Madison Avenue, New York.

MAINE

THE BEECHES
PARIS HILL, MAINE. A quiet, restful place to spend the summer. 22 miles from Poland. Same White Mountain scenery. Country club in village ½ mile distant.

Hotels and Resorts

MAINE

YORK CAMPS LOON LAKE, MAINE. J. Lewis York, Prop.
Famous Rangeley region heart of mountains facing lake. Log cabins, baths, open fires, central dining-room. Garage, golf near by, boating, bathing, fishing. Fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, milk. Booklet.

CAMP AIMHI
North Windham, Maine
Bathing, Boating, Canoeing, Fishing, Tennis
Aimhi Family Camp—situated among the pines on the shore of Little Sebago Lake, Me.—offers a natural, healthy, out-of-door life in the midst of an environment which is ideal for rest and recreation. M. L. HODGSON, Mgr.

MASSACHUSETTS

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
The Leslie
A quiet, cosy little house by the sea. Now open. Private baths. Descriptive booklet. 18th season.

Rock Ridge Hall
Wellesley Hills, Mass.
(Near Boston)
Fine location. Hot and cold running water in nearly all bedrooms. Some private baths. Many comfortably furnished rooms *for general use.* Large, breezy, screened piazza. Cool fern room. "Crow's nest" outlook. Pleasant forest walks and country drives. Tennis. Cream, berries, fruit, eggs, chickens. $15, $18, $21, $25 a week. Tel. Wellesley 7134Z.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

BEMIS CAMPS
Overlooking KIMBALL LAKE near the White Mountains
The place you've always wanted to know about, where you could rest and enjoy yourself—boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, horseback riding, mountain climbing, nights around the camp-fire. Private cabins. Address H. C. BEMIS, South Chatham, N. H.

NEW JERSEY

The ENGLESIDE
Beach Haven N. J.
NOW OPEN. The best combination of seashore features on the coast. Matchless bay for sailing and fishing, perfect beach and bathing. Five tennis courts. The Engleside has all the modern conveniences, private baths with sea and fresh water. Booklet. R. F. Engle, Mgr.
SURE RELIEF FROM HAY FEVER

NEW YORK CITY

While in New York
For a quiet, comfortable, home-like place in which to stay—
Single rooms, use of bath, $1.50 & $2
Suite, parlor, bedroom and bath, for 2, $4 & $5 daily
Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath, 4 or 5 persons, $6 & $7 daily
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUTOMOBILE PARTIES
HOTEL CLENDENING
202 West 103d St., New York City
Few steps only from Broadway Subway Sta.

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $3.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

Hotels and Resorts

NEW YORK CITY

Hotel Hargrave
West 72d St., through to 71st St., New York
300 rooms, each with bath. Absolutely fireproof. One block to 72d St. entrance of Central Park. Comfort and refinement combined with moderate rates. Send for illustrated booklet J.

Hotel Le Marquis
12 East 31st Street
New York
Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.
Rates with Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. KNOTT Management.

Hotel Webster
(Near 5th Avenue)
40 West 45th Street
NEW YORK
Directly in the fashionable club and shopping section. Within five minutes' walk to all principal theaters. A high-class hotel patronized by those desiring the best accommodations at moderate cost.
REDUCED RATES DURING SUMMER
Rates and map gladly sent upon request.

NEW YORK

Adirondacks Interbrook Lodge and Cottages
Keene Valley, N. Y. Season June 1-October 1. Very heart of highest peaks. Rooms available only for September. Rates $18 and $20. Illustrated booklet. M. E. LUCK, Prop.

KEENE VALLEY INN, Keene Valley, N. Y. Altitude 1,200 ft. Mtn. climbing, tennis, fishing. Capacity 150. $18 week up. Illus. booklet. W. W. Black, Prop.

FENTON HOUSE Adirondacks 18 Cottages
Altitude 1,571 ft. A noted place for health and rest. Write for folder and particulars. C. FENTON PARKER, Number Four, N. Y.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
ORIENT, LONG ISLAND
Quiet, Refined, Homelike
Best location on the Island. Famous for good food and cleanliness. Water sports. Tennis. Illustrated booklet. E. J. MCDONNELL, Prop.

RHODE ISLAND

THORNDYKE HOTEL
JAMESTOWN
OPPOSITE NEWPORT, R. I.
On the Shore of Narragansett Bay
Several nicely furnished summer cottages, all modern improvements. Rents reasonable. Booklets.

VERMONT

THE MAPLES
A Quiet Country Home (Now Open). Address G. W. POWERS, Cambridgeport, Vt.

CHESTER, Vt. "The Maples." Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water, bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. Refs. exchanged. The MISSES SARGEANT.

Country Board

WANTED
Elderly people to board and care for. 7,897, Outlook.

Morristown, N. J. Quiet, restful home life for a few guests in beautiful residential park near station. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. 7,929, Outlook.

Boarders Wanted

Family with healthful surroundings in beautiful section of East Orange, N. J., will accommodate a few persons who are nervous, convalescent or requiring a restful place. Best of food and attention. Moderate rates. "The Poplars," 7,927, Outlook.

Health Resorts

Sanford Hall, est. 1841
Private Hospital
For Mental and Nervous Diseases
Comfortable, homelike surroundings; modern methods of treatment; competent nurses. 15 acres of lawn, park, flower and vegetable gardens. Food the best. *Write for booklet.*
Sanford Hall Flushing New York

Sanatorium in the Berkshires. Delightfully located, spacious grounds, rooms large and airy. Modern improvements; ideal for rest and relaxation; particular attention paid to diets. THE TERRACES, Hinsdale, Mass.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

Colonial House Restored. $4,600. 12 rooms, bath, new plumbing and water system, fireplaces. Near lake and quaint village. Particulars, SAGE, Woodbury, Conn.

NEW JERSEY

IDEAL OUTING BUNGALOW
FOR RENT
On Metedeconk River, near Bayhead; new, furnished 6-room house; 2-car garage; hot and cold water. Address 6,939, Outlook.

BASS LAKE Bungalows, 3, 4 and 5 furnished rooms; rent by week as desired; 1¾ hours Lackawanna. D. O. MILLER, Blairstown, N. J.

NEW YORK

$500 Secures 105-Acre Farm
8 cows and heifers, horses, tools included; 8-room house, barn, poultry house. Only $2,050, ¼ down. Page 298 FREE Catalog. Strout Farm Agency, 150 BM Nassau St., New York City.

Eastern Long Island Peconic Bay & Sound Front Properties for sale or rent, summer homes a specialty. Illustrated booklet mailed upon receipt of 25c.
Silkworth Real Estate
MATTITUCK, L. I.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS WANTED! Any subject immediate reading and report. Dorrance, Publishers, 308 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COOKING for PROFIT. Earn handsome income; home cooked food, catering, tea room, etc. Correspondence course. Am. School Home Economics, Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

DIETITIANS, secretaries, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers, social workers, superintendents. Miss Richards, Providence, R. I. Box 5 East Side.

TEACHERS wanted for public and private schools, colleges, and universities. Education Service, 1254 Amsterdam Ave., New York.

STATIONERY

UNUSUALLY desirable stationery for any type of correspondence. 200 sheets high grade note paper and 100 envelopes printed with your name and address postpaid $1.50. Samples on request. You can buy cheaper stationery, but do you want to? Lewis, 284 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

EARN $110 to $250 monthly, expenses paid, as Railway Traffic Inspector. Position guaranteed after 3 months' spare-time study or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for Free Booklet CM-27. Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Administrative assistant to executive of important public scientific institution in Middle West. Give qualifications, salary expected, career. Apply 1,796, Outlook.

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A Subscriber Writes:

"We placed a small advertisement with you in the issue of the 7th inst., asking for an 'elder sister' to be with our daughter for the summer.

"We have had so many replies that it would be impossible to try and answer them all.

"The replies were certainly more than we could have ever hoped for, and we only regret we could not place all of these lovely girls."

IF you are in need of a household helper, companion, nurse, governess, teacher, or business or professional assistant, try a "Want Ad" in the classified section of THE OUTLOOK.

THE RATE IS ONLY TEN CENTS A WORD

Department of Classified Advertising

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

381 Fourth Avenue New York City

BY THE WAY

(Continued)

as tame as a dog. He knows his nam and will come at call, anywhere, at a times. A full-grown male of this so is very near in intelligence to a d But if not properly cared for, and if once gets cross by improper mana ment, look out! He knows how to ta care of No. 1! A man who is afraid a hog should not, in my judgment, ke one, as the hog knows this fully as w as the man—yes, better! A hog can made very tame or otherwise, by go or bad treatment."

"If you want to get rich from wr ing," says Don Marquis, "write the sc of thing that is read by persons w move their lips when they are readi to themselves."

Under the heading "Another Outl of History," an exchange descants follows on a newspaper despatch th may or may not have been "well i vented:"

Four French officers went recently into a German hotel and demanded o the proprietor "the surrender of the historic sofa on which Napoleon slept during the battle of Jena." Thus one by one our illusions fade. The couch on which Napoleon slept du ing the battle of Jena! Exit forever the picture of Bonaparte calmly sit ting his horse, contemptuous of dan ger amid a hail of shot and bursting shell. Comes instead a bewildering vision of Napoleon reading himself to sleep with a copy of "La Vie Parisienne."

Faith, once shaken, crumbles fast. Even our own great, hitherto secure in the shrines of our hero worship seem to tremble and totter. Where along the historic Hudson is the couch on which Wayne slept during the storming of Stony Point? Where dozed Stark while the battle of Bennington was raging? Where Washington, while the Hessians at Trenton were giving themselves up?

Some day a visitor to Tampa may buy the porch hammock on which Roosevelt slumbered during the charge at San Juan. Suspicion thus dogs the footsteps of faith. The light of history has gone out.

HELP WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED, an experienced, tidy, respectable young woman as waitress and chambermaid in a small private family; good home, good wages. American, English, or Scotch Protestant preferred. Address, stating age, experience, and give references, 1,804, Outlook.

WANTED—Refined Christian woman to assist in housekeeping. Convenient suburban house at White Plains. References required. Salary $75 per month. 1,816, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

WANTED—Position by woman, trained kindergartner. Has done playground, boy and girl club work. Eight years' experience in foreign industrial neighborhood, also Southern cotton mill village. Best of references. 1,805, Outlook.

ENGAGED minister wants community church field. Mountain West preferred. 1,812, Outlook.

POSITION as church organist by young man with conservatory training. Address W. Neal Parker, Fair Haven, Vt.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

CONGREGATIONAL minister with excellent record, serving large Eastern city parish, invites conference with church seeking preacher and pastor. Address M, 1,807, Outlook.

Business Situations

MARRIED man, age 29, now a manufacturing executive, desires employment which will keep him out of doors. 1,806, Outlook.

ASSISTANT head worker of large Eastern settlement, with record of achievement in important organizations, desires executive position with settlement or social welfare organization. Experienced in child welfare and protective work. 1,813, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Position assistant housekeeper, companion, or governess. Miss Deans, Essex, Vt.

FIRST-class housekeeper, music teacher. Secure now. Give particulars. 1,789, Outlook.

LADY, refined, educated, experienced, capable manager, desires position of trust. Excellent references. Salary to assist educating worthy relative. 1,808, Outlook.

MANAGING housekeeper for school or institution for the winter. 1,817, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

SUPERINTENDENT, housemother, head mistress, school or institution. Training, experience. September. 1,810, Outlook.

WANTED—Position of responsibility. Home economics graduate. Hospital and country club experience. 1,814, Outlook.

WOMAN, refined, educated, desires position as companion for elderly lady or semi-invalid. 347 Elmora Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

Teachers and Governesses

TEACHER available September, kindergarten, grammar grades. Sewing. Normal graduate. References. 1,809, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOYS wanted. 500 boys wanted to sell The *Outlook* each week. *No investment necessary.* Write for selling plan, Carrier Department, The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a very thorough nurses' aid course of six months is offered by the *Lying-In Hospital*, 307 Second Ave., New York. Monthly allowance and full maintenance is furnished. For further information address Directress of Nurses.

MISCELLANEOUS

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, shop for you, services free. No samp References. 309 West 99th St.

OPPORTUNITY for invalid or convalesc to have luxurious home in country with u ing and medical attendance at moderate 1,776, Outlook.

WANTED—A Martin & Martin side sad in good condition. 1,801, Outlook.

SELL YOUR SNAP SHOTS AT $ EACH. Kodak prints needed by 25,000 p lishers. Make vacations pay. We teach *how and where to sell.* Write WALHAMOR INSTITUTE, LAFAYETTE BLDG., PHIL ADELPHIA, PA.

PEKING rugs. Size and design to order First quality Mongolian wool. Vegetable dyes guaranteed fast. Source of pleasure fo a lifetime. $1.95 per square foot delivered to any railway station in America. Made by Self Help Department, Truth Hall Academy American Presbyterian Mission. Patronized by Rockefeller Medical College. Supplier fo some of America's most discriminating bu ers. 15% cash with order. Balance when bi of lading is delivered. Mutual Traders, Akashimachi, Kobe, Japan.

SUBURBAN home for problem child, com petent maternal care. Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene, New Haven, Conn.

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